16 MARCH 1983

Lebanon

U.S. Proposals, Washington Talks -- The Israeli and U.S. positions are now closer and the United States has submitted new suggestions and ideas for an arrangement in Lebanon, Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir announced in remarks broadcast by Jerusalem radio after his final meeting in Washington with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. Asked whether he plans to urge the Israeli Cabinet to adopt the U.S. suggestions, Shamir said that he is still undecided and that Israeli experts must first examine the ideas to see to what extent they satisfy Israel's security demands. According to the radio, the United States is proposing the establishment of a special Lebanese unit trained and equipped by the United States. Israel would participate in joint unarmed supervision teams in the border zone and in a joint military committee.

The Lebanese message, which former Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam will deliver to President Reagan on 16 March, requests the President to exert more efforts and to increase the number of U.S. troops in the multinational force, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. Interviewed by the radio, Salam said the message conveys friendship and appreciation and seeks cooperation with the Americans through all officials including the President. He said the Americans have displayed greater understanding of the Lebanese situation than before.

A Lebanese spokesman in Beirut announced that the tripartite negotiations will continue in Netanya on 17 March as scheduled, according to Beirut radio.

Security Situation -- Three U.S. Marines were injured in a handgrenade attack near Beirut airport, Jerusalem radio reported on 16 March citing a Marine spokesman. IDF radio subsequently announced that the condition of the injured men is not serious. Meanwhile, a Lebanese internal security forces spokesman cited by Beirut radio announced that one U.S. Marine was wounded by gunfire in the same area. Five Italian soldiers were wounded the previous night when their patrol was ambushed in the neighborhood, the radio said. In separate developments, three people were killed in clashes between communists and Islamic fundamentalists in Tripoli and a number of Christians were wounded by gunmen in 'Alayh, according to reports by the Voice of Lebanon and Jerusalem radio.

Tension increased in the Al-Biqa' valley following further exchanges of fire between Syrian and Israeli forces on 14-15 March, Beirut radio reported. The Syrians have deployed more tanks along the contact lines, the radio said.

Israel

Levi Appointment -- The Cabinet unanimously approved the appointment of Major General Moshe Levi as the next IDF chief of staff, IDF Radio announced citing Defense Minister Moshe Arens.

Arens on Settlements, King Husayn, Syria -- Defense Minister Arens declared that there "is no reason to put a freeze on settlement in Judaea and Samaria merely to enable King Husayn of Jordan to enter the peace negotiations," THE JERUSALEM POST noted citing Arens' remarks to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee. He told the committee that Israel objected "in principle to the sort of precondition for negotiation" which a freeze would represent, but added that "at the same time Israel called upon Husayn to join the peace process. According to an earlier IDF Radio report, Arens told the Knesset that Israel does not want a war with Syria and is ready for negotiations any time and any place. He said the Syrians are liable to think they can "drag the Soviets into a flareup" in the region following the deployment of SAM-5's in Syria and declared that if it becomes necessary "we will be able to cope with those systems as well."

Trade Talks With Egypt -- Israeli and Egyptian officials held talks on how to improve bilateral trade relations although both sides declined to say whether progress has been made, according to Jerusalem radio. An Israeli spokesman said the two sides were working toward overcoming the difficulties facing bilateral trade during the past 9 months, the radio added.

Egypt

Arab Relations -- The exchange of ambassadors between Egypt and "some Arab states" will be announced in April and the first exchange of ambassadors will be with Iraq and Morocco, an Egyptian official source told the London daily ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT.

Defense Minister on Maneuvers -- Defense Minister Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah affirmed that Egypt does not intend to form a rapid deployment force, MENA reported citing Abu Ghazalah's remarks to reporters attending maneuvers staged by Egypt's 2d and 3d Field Armies. The defense minister denied any connection between the maneuvers and recent developments on the Libyan-Sudanese border. He said the armed forces are being trained to defend Egypt at all times and also "to defend Sudan because Sudan and Egypt represent a strategic depth for each other." Abu Ghazalah also denied that there is a plan for staging joint exercises with any foreign state in the near future. However, he asserted that Egypt is prepared to stage "any kind of military exercise with any friendly state should such a state make a request."

Saudi Arabia

The Kingdom adheres to its energy policy because "it keeps one eye on the interests of itself and its people and one eye on the interests of others," according to a Riyadh radio commentary on the new OPEC agreement. The radio stressed that the agreement consolidates the responsibilities of the OPEC members in the world economy.

Libya

President Reagan's decision forbidding Libyan students in the United States to continue their studies in the areas of aeronautics and atomic science is a "terrorist measure" designed to remove Libyan students from the United States, according to a JANA commentary broadcast by Tripoli radio. The JANA political editor declared that the U.S. Administration "emerges as viciously hostile to man's right to learn" and expresses a "rancorous attitude" toward a people struggling to achieve progress and development for their country.

PLO Affairs

During "extensive talks" between PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and Morocco's King Hassan II both sides agreed that the seven-member Arab committee will hold an "assessment meeting" on 27 and 28 March in Fes and that an extraordinary meeting of the Jerusalem Committee will be held simultaneously at "'Arafat's request," KUNA reported citing a PLO official. 'Arafat subsequently arrived in Tunis where he received the Soviet ambassador, who delivered a message from the Soviet leadership on the latest international and Middle East developments, according to Tunis radio.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 052 16 March 1983

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

Speeches at Nonaligned Summit 10 March Session AA 1
DRA Prime Minister [Kabul] AA 1
Panama's Illueca [Panama City] AA 10
Moroccan Crown Prince [MAP] AA 15
Sudan's At-Tayyib [SUNA] AA 22
Cypriot President [Nicosia] AA 26
YAR's President [San'a'] AA 32
SFRY's Stambolic 7 March Nonaligned Speech [BORBA 8 Mar] AA 35

AFGHANISTAN

'Armed Groups' Leaders Issue Resolution 12 March C 1
Appeal to 'Counterrevolutionaries' C 2
Soviets Use Chemical Weapons in Badakhshan [SPA] C 3
Dost Signs Diplomatic Relations Agreements C 4
Laos, Nicaragua Ties C 4
Relations With Grenada C 4

INDIA

17 More Areas of Assam Declared 'Disturbed' E 1
Chief Minister's Nephew Killed E 1
West Bengal Assembly Considers No Confidence E 1
Coalition Nominee Defeated in Meghalaya E 1

PAKISTAN

Ershad Remark on Afghanistan Elicits 'Surprise' F 1
President Zia's Reaction F 1
Foreign Office Spokesman F 1
Foreign Office Expresses Concern Over Al-Aqsa F 1
Zia Meets With Kenyan Leader; Communique Issued F 2
Moi Holds News Conference, Departs F 3
Soviet Delegation Arrives on 8-Day Visit F 3

Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,248 I 1
Hashemi-Rafsanjani Views Summit Results, War I 1
Velayati on War, Mediation Attempts, Summit I 1
Newspaper Details Tudeh Party Leaders Arrest I 2
NVOI Calls for Release of Tudeh Members I 4
Khamene'i Warns of Foreign Conspiracies I 5
Successful Operation Against Rebels Cited I 6
Seminar Addresses Bushehr Tribal Problems I 6

SPEECHES AT NONALIGNED SUMMIT 10 MARCH SESSIONS

DRA Prime Minister

LD121630 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 10 Mar 83

[Speech by DRA Prime Minister Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand at Seventh Nonaligned Conference in New Delhi on 10 March -- read by announcer]

[Text] Your Excellency Madam President, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi: Here in the historic and beautiful land of eastern legendary civilization, the land that has offered to the world such great personalities as Guatama Buddha, Mahatma Gandhi, and Nehru, one of the founding fathers of our movement, the leaders of the overwhelming majority of the world's nations have gathered to review and discuss the present turbulent state of world affairs and to consider and adopt appropriate measures to meet the crucial challenges which this movement and the entire world face.

The selection of your country as the venue of the seventh summit and your unanimous election, Madam Prime Minister, as the new president of our movement comes as a very wise decision which guarantees the continued success of this meeting and the movement's future activities. We are sure the trust and confidence of the movement are well placed in such a world renowned personality as yourself. May I take this opportunity to wholeheartedly congratulate you and wish you every success in your onerous responsibility.

India, as a founding and one of the active and responsible members of the movement, and due to its valuable contribution to the advancement of the objectives and principles of the Nonaligned Movement, was rightly rewarded this honor. We believe this is a fitting tribute to you and to the people and Government of India who defend the cause of peace, security, and cooperation among nations.

It was with satisfaction that the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan gave its full support to India's election to the responsible post of the presidency of the movement. In the light of the deep and multifaceted bonds linking the two nations, this decision was of particular pleasure for the people and Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

In view of the very limited time available and the enormity of the preparatory work, the Government of India deserves to be congratulated for the excellent arrangements it has made and the facilities it has provided. From the moment we stepped on this hospitable and beautiful soil, we have been overwhelmed by generous hospitality, which is a special characteristic of the Indian people. For all that, allow me to express to you the gratitude of the delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and my own. Thanks. I can assure you of our all-sided cooperation with a view to contributing to the success of the deliberations of the conference.

May we also warmly congratulate the delegations of St Lucia, Belize, Ecuador, Vanuatu, Bahamas, Colombia, and Barbados for their admission to full membership in the movement. Their admission to the movement adds to its universality and further strengthens and enhances its importance in international affairs.

We note with pleasure the presence among us of the delegation of free and independent Zimbabwe which participated in the sixth summit in the capacity of the Patriotic Front for the liberation of Zimbabwe.

Madam President, esteemed heads of state or government, distinguished delegates to the seventh summit, our special thanks and gratitude go to the Government of Cuba and specifically to the esteemed person of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz for the most successful and brave guidance they have offered the movement since the historic summit held in Havana in September 1979. While the world was going through the ups and downs of a crucial period, the timely response of our movement was possible due to the dedicated leadership of Cuba.

Looking back at the period under Cuba's chairmanship, we feel indebted to the devotion and loyalty to the true spirit of nonalignment displayed by that country for raising the international prestige of the movement and for the preservation and observance of its principles and objectives. The sacrificial services of Cuba will go down in the history of the Nonaligned Movement.

Madam President, our movement is comprised of nations which, cutting across racial, religious, regional, and other barriers, are determined to struggle for independence, equality, justice, and progress in the world. This is telling proof of the fact that the policy of nonalignment constitutes a true expression of the interests and aspirations of an ever growing number of countries and peoples of the world and of its significance and effectiveness in the entire sphere of international relations.

The dismantling of the colonial system and the waves of the cold war and of the people's liberation struggles in Africa, Asia, and Latin America and other parts of the world gave birth to the Nonaligned Movement, a new phenomenon which radically changed the nature of international policy. The movement was formed in the hope of freeing the world from threat of war, the policy of force, blocs and bloc politics, military bases, pacts and international alliances, the policy of domination and hegemony, inequality and oppression, injustice and poverty, and in the hope of creating a new life and order based on peaceful coexistence and mutual cooperation which would enable every nation to determine its future, to gain and strengthen its political sovereignty, and to promote its own free economic and social development without any intervention, threat, or pressure whatsoever. Because of this, the Nonaligned Movement has become an important factor in international relations. Based on these objectives and aims, the nonaligned policy struggles against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid, racism, including Zionism, and all forms of expansionism, foreign aggression, occupation, domination, and hegemony. That is tantamount to the rejection of all forms of subjugation, dependency, interference or intervention, direct or indirect, overt or covert, and all pressures, whether political economic, military, or cultural, in international relations.

I want to stress that the policy of nonalignment was a great step, taken (?as a result) of mankind's striving to strengthen free, peaceful, and equal relations among the nations regardless of area, geographic location, power, or social systems. We firmly believe these considerations should be implemented equally and exactly in relations among nonaligned countries. The Nonaligned Movement, according to its nature, is not and will never be as imperialism tries to show it, the (?reserve) of any political or military bloc. So it is natural that socialist, peace-loving, progressive, freedom-loving, and others [words indistinct] states who approve and support the principles and objectives and are sabotaging them.

Therefore, in view of the principle of general confirmity with the active and positive nonalignment policy, and also in view of the principle of the freedom of judgment, the so-called theory of equidistance never had any base and foundation. From the beginning of its existence, the Nonaligned Movement has firmly and positively influenced mankind's strivings to maintain peace, to promote international detente, to eliminate the hotbeds of tension and aggression, and to seek just solutions for international problems.

The struggle of nations for total emancipation has an unbreakable link with their desire for economic freedom and total sovereignty over their natural resources. These desires are reflected in the drafting of a comprehensive platform based on the principles of justice, equality, and reciprocal interests, known as the new international economic order.

Apart from its attachment to the cause of peace and security of the world and averting the danger of war, the economic repercussions of the arms race is another strong reason for the nonaligned countries to march along the road of complete disarmament.

Madam President, the United Nations -- as a vital center of the international community -- has a prominent role in the maintenance of peace and security. We emphasize the need for continued effort on the part of the nonaligned countries to increase the role of the United Nations in international affairs and to enhance its effectiveness.

Madam President, esteemed heads of state or governments of the nonaligned countries, and esteemed representatives, the present transformation in the international political climate, particularly since World War II, demands firm and serious attention. The acuteness of the present situation stems from the increasingly aggressive plans and policies of imperialist forces. The armament and warmongering hegemonism of these forces brings the world even closer to the brink of an all-out nuclear catastrophe which would undoubtedly threaten human civilization with annihilation. Since we last met, the focal points of tension and aggression have not only been maintained, but have been even further increased in this region, and others are added to them.

Intervention and interference in the internal affairs of states, aggression, and use of force, pressure, and plots to destabilize governments, continue to serve as the main instruments of imperialism and its subservient followers, such as Zionism, apartheid, and other reactionary regimes.

While the struggle of people living under colonialist oppression and foreign domination is being increased more than ever, oppressive actions against them and their liberation movements are being intensified. The attainment of independence by the peoples of Zimbabwe, Belize, Antigua, Bermuda, St Vincent, and the Grenadines, however, proved once again that no matter how hard the colonialist powers try, the peoples' decisive drive toward total liberation cannot be halted. To this end, I want to point out the struggle of the world for liberation from tyranny and oppression.

The recession in the leading capitalist economies, which is still increasing and which emanates from the very nature of that system, has seriously affected the economies of developing countries. For this reason, a new and equitable international economic system must come into realization. That is why the grim reality of the present world is lying before this summit. The turn toward worsening the international political and security climate was marked by the decision -- under U.S. pressure -- of NATO countries in summer 1978 to increase their military spending and the December 1979 decision of the United States to deploy in Europe 464 cruise missiles and 108 Pershing II missiles, and by the United States' unilateral suspension of very important negotiations with the Soviet Union on highly significant international issues, such as mutual reduction of military activities in the Indian Ocean in February 1978 and the limitation of strategic weapons.

These sorry developments have not only continued under the Reagan administration, but have acquired dangerous dimensions. The production of new weapons and their quantitative and qualitative increase by the United States and its allies have gone so far beyond limits that they have ignored bilateral and international disarmament agreements. According to these plans, in 1981, the United States increased its military expenditure from $158 billion to $356.1 billion by 1986. These additional sums are spent on the development and large-scale production of [word indistinct] long-range strategic bombers, production of [words indistinct], expansion of the naval armada with more advanced weaponry, strengthening its bases with so-called binary and chemical weapons, the so-called clean bomb (neutron bomb), introduction of sophisticated weapons into outer space, the use of such weapons in outer space, expansion of the central command, increased militarization of certain countries and regions within the context of interlocking arrangements, and other projects.

In addition to conventional weapons, our world already accumulated stockpiles of nuclear weapons equivalent to 16 billion tons of TNT, that is, 2.5 tons of TNT for every person on earth. This figure is even more shocking when one notes that only 3 million tons of explosive substances were used during World War II to kill more than 40 million people. As if these terrifying destructive potentials were not sufficient for total annihilation of the globe, the imperialist war lords are continuing their mad drive for the arms race. Unless immediate steps are taken to halt the present trend, the world may soon find itself in an irreversible situation.

As in the past, the Nonaligned Movement should not spare any effort to step or to reverse the arms race, to reach real disarmament, and to reduce the danger of a war which would seriously threaten the human race. Thanks to the initiative of the nonaligned countries and the members of the socialist community and other peace-loving forces, certain valuable international instruments have been worked out on averting the danger of war, curbing the arms race, and promoting disarmament.

Parallel to the objectives and principles of the Nonaligned Movement is the Soviet Union's recent proposal to not spread the activities of the Warsaw and NATO treaties into the regions of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Under conditions where the warmongering United States is trying to use its horrendous ideas to wage an unfortunate "limited" nuclear war, the Warsaw Pact countries' joint proposal on the questions of peace, security, and disarmament gains great significance. The Soviet Union's solemn declaration to not be the first to use nuclear weapons is the latest in a long list of very important initiatives that country has made on disarmament. If accompanied by similar declarations from other states with nuclear power, this initiative would eliminate the dangers of a nuclear wear. At this crucial stage of history, unity among the forces of peace would be a determining factor in the future of mankind.

Madam Chairman, notice has not been taken of the legitimate demands made by the littoral and neighboring states of the Indian Ocean concerning the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. The United States' rapidly increasing military presence in the Indian Ocean poses a growing threat to the countries of the region. The United States is indifferent to the Republic of Mauritius' legal sovereignty over the Chagos Archipelago and is expanding and increasing its military bases in Diego Garcia, which now have nuclear weapons. The strength of the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean and the expansion of the sphere of its activities into the Gulf region are causing concern to all independent and free countries of the region. In this regard, we reiterate our complete support for Mauritius' sovereignty over these areas. If the United States and its collaborators do not create obstacles, we believe the UN commission on the Indian Ocean and transforming it into a zone of peace, which is scheduled to convene in the first half of this year, could be a great step toward implementing this idea. The Nonaligned Movement must make every effort and must utilize all of its influence to rapidly convene such a commission to realize the peaceful hopes of the countries of the Indian Ocean.

The Madagascar president's proposal to hold a meeting of the regional leaders in Tananarive, the Soviet Union's demands that large warships not be deployed in the Indian Ocean, refraining from all other activities which could cause further tension in the region, and the proposal to establish an Indian Ocean commission comprised of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, Mauritius, and the Seychelles are all major steps which will hasten the demilitarization of the Indian Ocean.

Your Excellency Madam President, the People's Republic of Kampuchea is the sole legitimate representative of the people of Kampuchea. The Government of Kampuchea has gained power as a result of the heroic, stubborn, and popular struggles and has the complete support of the people.

It exercises sovereignty over both the people and the territory of Kampuchea. The people of Kampuchea have chosen their own path of social development and they relentlessly fight all reactionary forces who try to prevent them from building a new life. We firmly reject the attempts and schemes of the Chinese hegemonists, in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces of the region, to impose cliques, gangs, or self-styled characters of whatever guise on the Kampuchean people in order to serve the selfish interests of their patrons. We believe the initiatives made by Laos, the SRV, and Kampuchea and the decisions made during the recent meeting held by these countries' leaders are in the interest of all countries of the region.

Eliminating or reducing all dangers which are threatening Kampuchea's security will not only bring about the possibility of creating good will and confidence between these countries and the ASEAN member countries, it also will open the way for normalizing the situation in this region and for transforming it into a region of peace, free from foreign military presence and foreign military bases. We hope the present nonaligned summit will take the appropriate measures to restore Kampuchea's rights to be represented in the Nonaligned Movement and other international forums.

Your Excellency Madam Chairman, we are deeply concerned about the situation in the Korean peninsula. Our government supports the DPRK's proposals for the peaceful and democratic reunification of Korea without any foreign interference. The realization of this matter will be a beneficial step toward peace and the relaxation of tension in the region. The DRA Government supports the People's Republic of Mongolia's initiatives on regional security, nonaggression, and nonuse of force in Asia and the Pacific, including the signing of a treaty in this regard.

Your Excellency, the situation in the Middle East, where the situation has always been fraught with serious dangers to international peace and security, remains a hot bed of tension. First one country, then another is sacrificed to the expansionist and criminal policy of Zionism. Israel's latest aggression against Lebanon, which resulted in the destruction of dozens of cities and villages and the death of thousands of innocent Palestinian and Lebanese people, was a calculated incident that did not surprise world public opinion, but increased its wrath and indignation. Because of U.S. multifaceted support for Israel, the United States cannot escape from its heavy responsibility for this crime. The question of Palestine, which is the crux of the Middle East problem, is still aggravated by the imperialist and Zionist circles. This is why the so-called Reagan plan ignores the Palestinian people's legitimate rights to establish an independent state on Palestinian soil. The Palestine National Council recently held in Algeria strongly attacked and rejected the foul U.S. plan. The international community's demands that an immediate, just, and comprehensive solution be found to the Middle East problem, particularly the Palestine question, were rejected by the United States, the initiator of the so-called strategic alliance.

With the lapse of almost 4 years since the Camp David deals, it is increasingly evident that no collusive deals or partial arrangements could terminate the overriding conflict in the region. Tragedies such as Sabra and Shatila and the destruction of entire cities will continue unless Israel is forced to accept a settlement based on the numerous UN General Assembly resolutions which provide for the Palestinian people to fully exercise their national rights under the leadership of the PLO, and for the complete withdrawal of the Israeli occupation forces from all Arab territories, including Jerusalem and the Syrian Golan Heights. The proposals made by the Arab summit held in Fes and the 6-point proposal made by the Soviet Union are peaceful initiatives that could also serve as a good basis for ensuring peace and tranquillity in that war-ridden area.

The Nonaligned Movement should continue to put pressure on the Zionist regime and its imperialist patrons to heed the demands of the world public opinion.

The forthcoming international conference scheduled to be held this August under UN auspices can be justifiably turned into a forum for working out an honorable formula to resolve the Palestinian question. We reiterate our total solidarity with the heroic and valiant struggle of the people of Palestine and Syria, and with the Lebanese patriotic forces who are fighting Zionist aggression, occupation, and oppression.

That unfortunate hostility and meaningless bloody war has been going on between Iran and Iraq, two Islamic and nonaligned countries, for more than 2 years. The lives of thousands of innocent people have been lost and enormous material and financial losses have been suffered. The continuation of this conflict will seriously affect not only the two Islamic countries, but the region as a whole. This in turn may result in increased imperialist interference. My government appreciates the measures undertaken within the Nonaligned Movement aimed at finding a just, peaceful, and honorable solution for this tragic conflict. We hope this summit will increase the efforts to implement the objectives and principles of the movement with regard to the conflict between Iran and Iraq.

In Cyprus, despite all international efforts, the majority of Cypriot territory is still occupied by foreign forces. We demand full respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity, and nonaligned status of the Republic of Cyprus.

In South Africa, the abhorrent system of apartheid is continuing its brutal and inhuman oppression and repression of the majority of population. However, the mounting struggle of the people of South Africa, with the African National Congress as their vanguard, entered a new stage that shook the Pretoria regime. Relying on the total diplomatic, military, and economic collaboration of some Western powers, particularly the United States, the racist regime of South Africa continues its illegal occupation of Namibia in complete defiance of the verdict of international community. The United States' deliberate dilatory tactics, from putting conditions on a withdrawal of South African troops from Namibia to such extraneous issues as the withdrawal of the Cuban military contingents from Angola, runs counter to all serious international efforts for an early Namibian settlement on the basis of the UN plan. [sentence as heard] The mission of the five-member Western contact group is playing into the hands of the South African racists by prolonging the occupation of Namibia and thus impeding an early settlement of the Namibian issue and undermining the role of SWAPO as the representative of the Namibian people.

The frontline states of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Lesotho were targets of repeated acts of aggression and invasion by South Africa, which must be resolutely condemned.

The continued collaboration of the imperialist countries and the Israeli Zionists with the South African regime's drive to acquire nuclear potential as well as the investments and economic assistance they are giving to South Africa have only encouraged that regime's intransigence.

The mercenary invasion of the Seychelles provides ample proof of the fact that the threat emanating from the apartheid regime does not confine itself to the southern part of the African Continent, but affects areas far behond as well. This summit, and the international conference on solidarity with the struggle of the people of Namibia which is scheduled to be held in Paris this April, should exert the utmost political and moral pressure to find an early solution to the Namibian problem.

We express our solidarity with the people of the SDAR, under the leadership of Polisario, in their struggle for total independence.

Latin America recently witnessed an extraordinary ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Nonaligned Movement. The holding of that meeting became necessary in view of escalating tension in that region resulting from foreign armed aggressions, imperialist intervention and interference, pressure and attempts at destabilization of independent and sovereign states of Latin America and the Caribbean.

Cuba, Grenada and the venue of that meeting, Nicaragua, remain victims of imperialist interference, military and political and economic pressure. We demand the immediate and unconditional lifting of the economic blockade against Cuba and the early return of the territory illegally occupied by the U.S. naval base in Guantanamo.

In El Salvador where the people's struggle for freedom and democracy has reached a decisive stage, U.S. military and financial support to the unpopular regime continues and intensifies the bloodshed. These interventions must cease immediately.

Denial of the restitution of Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, denial of the Puerto Rican people's right to independence, the application of pressure against Suriname, and the increased involvement of the Zionist regime in the suppression of popular movements in the region, all are other clear manifestations of the imperialist policy of intervention and dictate.

Madam President, the alarming deterioration of the international economic situation is of deep concern to us. Since the last summit in Havana, the international community has faced a structural crisis with a global impact which affected all sectors of economic activities mainly in developing countries. The essence of the crisis is the present nature of international economic relations, which took shape under conditions of a quite different correlation of forces in the world and which serves only the selfish interests of imperialist monopolies and is contrary to the vital interests of the developing countries and the improvement of the international and economic situations as a whole.

Colonial and neocolonial systems of exploitation keep the developing countries in their backward position as suppliers of raw material to the capitalist countries. The elimination of the main obstacles on the way to the economic independence of the developing countries created by the imperialist colonial and neocolonial policy is of paramount importance in this respect. We deplore the fact that at a time when the existing crisis requires a search for innovative and lasting solutions certain capitalist countries are refusing to enter into genuine negotiations. Such a refusal is abundantly clear from the undue delays in launching the global negotiations, something which contravenes the very spirit of international economic cooperation and the objective set out in the declaration and the program of action on the establishment of a new international economic order, the charter of economic rights and duties of states, and the international development strategy for the eighties.

Madam President, we regret the fact that the present world economic situation and the economic policies applied by capitalist countries have converged to keep the developing countries from attaining the growth rates established in the international development strategy. The achievement of the goals in the international development strategy requires substantially greater flow of material resources to developing countries. The rate of increase in official development aid is 0.7 percent to the total gross national product of all developing countries, which has not yet been accomplished by the developed countries, with the exception of a few countries. [as heard] We are desirous that the rest of the countries fulfill their promises and responsibilities in this respect.

Madam President, we believe that economic and technical cooperation among the nonaligned countries is the appropriate and satisfactory means for the utilization of our manpower, economic resources, and technology. Obviously, the possibilities for various forms of cooperation exist among the member countries for securing all-round interests. These forms of cooperation will play an important role for the solidarity of the member countries and collective self-sufficiency and will expand economic relations among them.

We insist on the need for the speedy implementation of all provisions in the envisaged economic cooperation and all action programs. And in this respect, we ask for commitments and further serious political determination.

Madam President, I want to draw the attention of the heads of the Nonaligned Conference to the sensitive economic situation of the less developed and landlocked countries who are confronted with serious social and economic problems and vast construction difficulties. Again, we stress the need for the speedy and effective implementation of the new action program for the eighties concerning the less developed countries. We ask all members of our movement, other countries, and international organizations, and institutions to take immediate, specific, and effective action in providing resources for the effective implementation of the new action program, so that the rate of social development and economic self-sufficiency increase in less developed countries.

Likewise, we want to emphasize that various resources, including human and material, which at present are being used in the nonproductive arms race, may be used effectively in promoting the international economy and in cooperation activities.

The current international economy presents us with an ugly picture: according to some statistics, annual arms expenditure amounts to $600 billion while 600 million people are unemployed or semi-employed; 900 million people are illiterate; 500 million face hunger; and 1 million [as heard] live in poverty. As to present facts, total and general disarmament can provide vast extra resources for the socioeconomic development of the developing countries.

We hope our movement will play an effective role in halting the arms race so that vast resources can thus be saved, can be utilized in financing the program for socioeconomic development, and can be used for international peace and security.

Madam President, esteemed heads of states or governments, esteemed representatives, esteemed ladies and gentlemen, the people and Government of the DRA are preparing to mark the fifth anniversary of the national and democratic 1978 April Revolution. During this period, our toiling people on their revolutionary road have attained great and important victories in the social and economic transformation of their society. The April Revolution was the natural consequence of our society's socioeconomic material evolutionary factors. This revolution attracted the people [word indistinct] and it became victorious with the support of the workers, intellectuals, progressive officers, men, tribes and nationalities, and broad masses of society.

The April Revolution was the historical result of the protracted struggles of Afghanistan's patriots for a future prosperous life. The history of the Afghan democratic movement goes back to the last quarter of the 19th century, which by itself is clear evidence of our people's desire for honest and all-round progress.

As far as the objectives of the April Revolution are concerned, let me cite here the statements of Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, during one of his visits to the country's provinces:

Our objective is to ensure that each living Afghan has accommodation, that each person has adequate food and clothing, and that the light of knowledge and learning illuminate the life of each of our compatriots.

In embarking on revolutionary transformations, we respect and value the sacred Islamic religion. Likewise, we respect the traditions of the people, the rights of each nationality, tribe, and clan of the provinces.

As a result of the abolition of the feudal regime and the implementation of land reform, more than 3 million landless peasants received land free of charge. The redistribution of land and water is being continued in the interest of peasants. Meanwhile, it is noteworthy that heavy land tax debts on the peasants, which reached 822 million Afghanis, were written off in the interest of the peasants. As a result of this, some 60,000 peasant families have benefited. More than 1,200 agricultural cooperatives, in which some 200,000 peasants have been organized, were created.

One of the main objectives of the April Revolution is to improve the living standard of those workers engaged in industry and in other spheres. Their salaries and incomes have been increased, and public health insurance has been provided for them. Now the workers hold leading positions in economic institutions.

Thousands of literacy courses were opened for the people. At this very moment, 632,500 are engaged in learning to read and write. In addition to this, more than 1 million already have been graduated from these literacy courses; whereas prior to the revolution, the total number of graduates from these courses was only 5,265.

The socioeconomic transformations taking place in our country generally display the public (?desire) for a worthy and progressive life, a desire shared by the people of all developing countries.

The above was a short statement about the values of the revolution. I want to make this point clear: The attainment of these objectives, the independence and territorial integrity of Afghanistan, were not possible without the disinterested and all-round support of our earnest friend the great northern neighbor, the USSR. The history of relations, which have been strengthened between our countries, goes back to 1919. At that time, Afghanistan gained its political independence following half a century's struggle against the British colonial policy. These relations have always been friendly and based on goodneighborliness, and following the April Revolution, they assumed a new dimension and were transformed into fraternal equal relations between two countries standing on the same front in the struggle for peace and progress.

Madam President, there is much support by all the masses of society for the revolutionary Government of the DRA. The political and social foundations of the government are further strengthened and extended and the organs of national authority are being consolidated. The participation of the broad masses of the people in the administration of the government in itself displays the democratic nature of this regime which has been accepted in revolutionary Afghanistan. The DRA needs peace and security to achieve all these developments and humane objectives which lie before the revolution.

Unfortunately, from the very beginning of the revolution, our country was subjected to very serious foreign interference which was instigated, financed, and organized by imperialist and reactionary circles. As a result of the undeclared war against our people and government, economic and human losses have been inflicted on our homeland. The responsibility for all of the bloodshed rests on the shoulders of the U.S. ruling circles who are organizing dark conspiracies against revolutionary Afghanistan.

Your Excellency Madam Chairman, no one should dare to speak on behalf of the people of Afghanistan. By choosing the path of the April Revolution, our people have chosen their destiny once and for all. Unfortunately, Pakistani territory is being extensively used as a base of aggression against the DRA. To frustrate this aggression, the DRA Government asked the Soviet Union for assistance in the form of limited military contingents. This was done in accordance with the treaty of 5 December 1978 and with Article 51 of the UN Charter, thus making use of the DRA's legitimate right of collective self-defense. These limited military contingents will return home only when all forms of interference in our country's internal affairs are ceased.

Concerning the so-called Afghan refugees, whose number is often very inflated, I should say that eliminating obstacles in the way of their return will cause an increase in the number of those who want to use the general amnesty decree. We believe that speaking on such topics in every international gathering, no matter what they are, will not only not help resolve the question, but it will complicate it further.

Your Excellency Madam Chairman, in pursuing its peaceful foreign policy, the DRA Government has made a series of known proposals for the peaceful solution of the situation surrounding Afghanistan. It is within the framework of these proposals that we, with all our power, have cooperated with the efforts being made by the UN secretary general. We will continue to do so. At this very moment, political talks have begun, through UN auspices, between Afghanistan and Pakistan with the aim of reaching a comprehensive solution. Because of the practical, moderate, and realistic approach of the DRA Government, these preliminary talks have achieved fruitful results. We hope the continuation of these talks will prepare the ground and make it possible to reach an acceptable solution. In this regard, perhaps, would be decisive. [sentence as heard]

We believe there is no problem that cannot be solved at the negotiating table, provided that both parties at the talks display good will, political reality, and sincerity. We believe the best and shortest way to reach a peaceful solution is only through direct constructive, active, and serious talks with the DRA Government.

Your Excellency Madam Chairman, to present the essence and fundamental principles of DRA foreign policy to you, allow me to quote from a speech by Babrak Karmal: The DRA Government, in full consensus with its firm internal revolutionary policy, follows a principled and peaceful policy in its relations with all of the countries of the world. Afghanistan is a nonaligned country and will remain nonaligned. We support with all our power the principles of active and positive nonalignment, peaceful coexistence, relaxing tension, and the policy of complete disarmament. With all peaceful forces, we are fighting against warmongering forces, against old and neocolonialism, against imperialism and Zionism, against fascism and racism, against apartheid and racial prejudice.

Panama's Illueca

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[Speech by Panamanian Vice President Jorge Illueca at Seventh Nonaligned Movement Summit in New Delhi -- live relay]

[Text] Mr President, first allow me to express my satisfaction that at this time our debates are chaired by a brother of Latin America, the distinguished prime minister of Grenada, his most excellent Maurice Bishop, who deserves our deepest respect and esteem.

Mr President, Panama has come to New Delhi to reaffirm [brief lapse in transmission] and nothing is more gratifying for me than to transmit from this great tribune the greetings of the Panamanian people to the peoples and government of India and to the illustrious chiefs of state and representatives of the delegations that are meeting on this historic occasion under the wise, inspiring and gentle chairmanship of Prime Minister Srimatri Indira Gandhi. We express our gratitude to the governments of Iraq and India; acting with greatness, they paved the way for harmonious realization of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit.

We share the general opinion expressed in this conference, without ideological restraints, that President Fidel Castro Ruz deserves special recognition. Had it not been for his exemplary selflessness, his intelligent endeavors and his indefatigable efforts, perhaps this meeting would not have been held this year. The constant concern of Dr Castro for the future of nonalignment and humanity does not end upon conclusion of his term as chairman. His eminent study of the world's economic and social crisis, prepared with the assistance of the Investigations Fund on World Economy and the Investigations Center on International Economy of the School of Economics of the University of Havana, has been appended to his report in the New Delhi summit. It constitutes an extraordinary contribution in search of possible solutions to our contemporary world's grave economic crisis. The Castro report, published in a volume that should be required reading within foreign ministries and economic ministries of all the states of the international community, will constitute one of the developing world's great levers of negotiation in the process of establishing a new, just and equitable international economic order.

President Castro, as the Indian prime minister said on assuming the movement's chairmanship, I quote, only thought of the unity and strengthening of our movement and of its contribution to the reduction of international tensions, end of quote. Honor to whom honor is due. We agree unreservedly that Fidel Castro Ruz' term as chairman honors Cuba, Latin America and the Nonaligned Movement.

We fraternally greet the entry of the Bahamas, Barbados, Colombia and Vanuatu to our movement, and we voice the hope that Venezuela, the fatherland of Bolivar, sanctuary of anticolonialism and champion of the establishment of the new international economic order, will soon occupy its relevant historic role in the Nonaligned Movement.

The occasion is proper to reiterate that Panama maintains its unwavering faith in the five nonaligned basic principles pertinent to sovereignty and territorial integrity, nonaggression, noninterference, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. Based on these fundamental principles, my country, as sovereign of its territory in which Panama Canal functions, wants its relations with the United States and the countries that use the interoceanic waterway to develop in a harmonious, friendly and cordial manner within a climate of reciprocal cooperation and respect of our territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence, as well as the principle of sovereign equality of states. Although the 1977 Panama Canal treaties known as the Torrijos-Carter treaties are subject to a timetable of execution that is being fulfilled in stages, it is our desire that the chiefs of state gathered here share the Panamanian people's legitimate concern because of U.S. persistence in applying in the canal area policies and practices that hinder faithful compliance with the Panama Canal treaties, and above all because of the establishment of discriminatory wage scales and the issuance by the U.S. Congress of Law 9670, which is incompatible with and violates the treaties.

We also aspire that the Nonaligned Movement chiefs of state and government, in keeping with the pronouncements of the Colombo and Havana summits, once again express their solidarity with the people and Government of Panama and urge the United States to stop all policies that could interfere with the faithful compliance with the treaties, as well as with absolute respect for the Panama Canal's permanent neutrality.

It would be another cause for Panama's gratitude to the Nonaligned Movement if the New Delhi summit's political declaration reiterates its appeal to all the world's states to adhere to the protocol of the treaty dealing with the Panama Canal's neutrality, with due consideration for Panama's sovereignty and the universal principle of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of states. Faithful to the policy of nonalignment, which is characterized by the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid, racism and all forms of aggression, occupation, domination and interference of foreign hegemony, Panama reiterates in keeping with the nonaligned principles its position on the following topics:

Panama wants to express in this summit its deep concern over the political, economic and social crisis in Central America, which in some countries has degenerated into situations of civil war that have lasted for several years and that threaten the entire region's peace and stability. Foreign intervention and interference have made more difficult and complex the search for negotiated political solutions in which all the conflictive parties can participate on an equal footing and without preconditions. Panama has committed its best efforts to restore peace to Central America.

We view favorably the actions aimed at detente, dialogue and stability in the region and the peace initiatives made by Mexico, France, Colombia and Venezuela, and more recently on the Panamanian island of Contadora from whence emerged the initiative of the foreign ministers of Colombia, Mexico, Venezuela and Panama, at which time they analyzed possible new joint endeavors for peace in Central America in which they agreed to include the valuable contribution and necessary support of other Latin American countries through respective consultations.

An urgent appeal was made on Contadora to all the Central American countries so that through dialogue and negotiation tensions can be reduced and the bases established for a permanent climate of peaceful coexistence and mutual respect among states. The area states were exhorted to abstain from acts that might aggravate the situation and create the threat of a generalized conflict that could spread to the rest of the region. We must say that two positive facts have taken place in Central America, which in our opinion will contribute to create the conditions conducive to a climate of peace and stability in the region. We refer to the Coordinating Bureau ministerial meeting to assess the Latin American and Caribbean situation, which was held in Managua, Nicaragua, on 10 - 14 January 1983, and to His Holiness Pope John Paul II's visit to Central America and Panama the first week of March. Panama has faith that with the participation of all the area governments, without any exclusions, constructive results can be achieved through dialogue and peaceful understanding in keeping with the principles of friendship and cooperation among states in conformity with the UN Charter.

Panama has been expressing its concern regarding the periodic maneuvers carried out by the United States and other countries in the Florida strait, near the Cuban and Mexican coasts and on the Central American coasts in the areas of Honduras and Nicaragua. We fervently wish that these fraternal countries would harmonize their relations in a climate of peace and concord.

The occasion is proper to reaffirm once again that the neutrality of the canal has always been an unrenounceable aspiration of my country.

Its security is not founded and cannot be founded on military or strategic considerations. We want the canal to be at all times, in peace and in war, a path of concord open to all the world's peoples and nations. We have never wished, and within the means available to us we will never consent to the canal serving warlike and aggressive ends and objectives. In any event, we believe that the canal's defense must be from within the canal, from the canal and for the canal. We do not accept the use of forces stationed in the canal area and weapons stored there for warmongering missions or actions outside Panama's borders, much less against fraternal Latin American countries.

Definitely, we do not want our territory or the canal built in Panamanian territory to be compromised in actions that might affect the canal's neutrality, with Panama has proclaimed to the world. Nor should they be exposed as military objectives to uncertainty and risks of war, which are alien to us both in motive and objective. The country is convinced that permanent dialogue and mutually concerted dialogue with each one of the other nations and forces directed toward detente and harmonious coexistence are the only means of restoring security to Central America and safeguarding international security and that of our own country.

We have maintained the thesis that Puerto Rico's independence is one of the deferred tasks in the emancipating revolution of the family of Spanish American nations to which Puerto Rico belongs by its own right due to its ethnic composition and culture. The Panamanians feel a special affection for the Puerto Rican people and recognize their right to self-determination, independence and their option to join the Latin American community with equal rights as the other states in the Western Hemisphere.

Panama reiterates its decided support to the recovery of Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, including the South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands. In our opinion, these islands and their surrounding waters legitimately belong to the territory of the Republic of Argentina by a historical, juridical and political right. This was clearly stated here today by the Argentines' leader, His Excellency General Reynaldo Bignone. The British colonial presence in the Malvinas archipelago represents an act of illegitimate and arbitrary usurpation that is offensive both for Argentina and its sister nations of the South American Continent. The massive concentration of British land, air and sea forces in the Malvinas; the fortification of the islands -- including the deployment of nuclear weapons reported by Argentina -- represents not only a threat to the peace and security of Latin America but also a flagrant violation of the UN Charter, the Tlatelolco Treaty, which declared Latin America a nuclear-free zone, and many UN resolutions that condemn colonialism and expansionism.

Therefore, Panama advocates the recovery of Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands and their dependencies, the immediate withdrawal of British troops and the organized transfer from a British to an Argentine administration. Just as we have rejected the hateful South African colonialism during the past decades for its intention to retain its illegitimate domination of Namibia, Walvis Bay, Penguin Island and adjacent islands, we likewise reject and condemn the arbitrary pretensions of Great Britain to take by force from Argentina the islands that are an integral part of its sovereignty.

We believe that the anticolonialist vocation of Africa, Latin America, and other Third World countries will firmly oppose and reject the anachronistic British and South African colonialists who continue with their stubborn attitude, and will support achieving within the shortest time possible both the independence of Namibia -- legitimately including Walvis Bay, Penguin Island and other adjacent islands -- integral parts of Namibian territory -- and the recovery of Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands and their dependencies, which are authentic Argentine territory.

The Panamanian Government maintains as a fundamental foreign policy position the rejection of the presence of foreign military forces in any country or nation of the world. The Panamanian Government does not justify or excuse any action from the East or West intended to obstruct the nations' right to self-determination, the principle of nonintervention in each country's internal affairs, or respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all nations.

As signatory of the Ayacucho declaration, Panama advocates absolute respect for the Tlatelolco Treaty, and will decidedly cooperate on the effective proscription of nuclear weapons in Latin America and the limitation of conventional arms in Latin American nations -- without affecting its capacity to protect its territorial integrity and defend itself from colonialist aggressions from either this continent or another.

All Latin America is apprehensive about the course of the controversy over the possession of territories in Essequibo. All Latin American countries, based on the 1976 Geneva convention, are confident that [words indistinct] through peaceful means and achieve a rational solution that does not leave an aftermath of rancor between two sister and neighboring nations -- based on positive understanding and justice.

Panama deems as healthy the efforts towards the normalization of relations between the United States and Cuba, reiterates its position advocating lifting of the (?embargo) against Cuba and its solidarity with that country, so that it may (?recover) the naval base of Guantanamo. [7-minute break in transmission occurs at this point]... a summons to a conference on security of the nonaligned countries that we believe should be preceded by consultation, at regional levels, so that the conference may lead to a security system that will answer to regional and subregional needs as well as to the global interests of nonalignment.

The New Delhi summit began with good omens and restores the functional cycle by means of which the two thirds of mankind represented in the movement will make its truth heard at the United Nations in September. For Latin America, the nonaligned and the Third World, the 38th UN General Assembly will be of great importance since it will meet at a time of unprecedented crisis. Due to the practice of regional rotation, the Presidency of the General Assembly will fall on a Latin American country that will be chosen during a plenary session.

The Latin American Presidency has a very special meaning because 1983 is the year in which we celebrate Simon Bolivar's bicentennial. In 1886 he summoned the Panama amphictyonic congress, which was intended to foment Latin American unity and integration and protect it against foreign intervention.

The 38th UN General Assembly will be the political forum at which our President Indira Gandhi will present the contributions of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit and demand, through dialogue and negotiation, the best possible solutions for the political and economic problems affecting the developing world.

For the Third World, the ordinary period of the General Assembly that will begin in September will be the logical forum so that the Group of 77, guided by the agreements reached in the Buenos Aires ministerial meeting and by the results of the Sixth UNCTAD Summit to be held in Belgrade, can demand the reactivation of the North-South dialogue that will begin global negotiations, ensure the application of the international strategy for development for the 1980's and open the path for the establishment of a new international economic order in harmony with a call for united prosperity as proposed by the Algerian delegation.

It is widely known that the world is undergoing an unprecedented crisis under circumstances that make it more evident that only genuine international understanding can avert a catastrophe as all other multilateral negotiation efforts have failed. A coordinated action, therefore, of all members of the international community is imperative to seek a common agreement within the United Nations for the recovery of the world economy and the reorganization of commercial norms, of the international monetary system and of the entities and mechanisms for development financing.

The solutions demanded by the global nature of the crisis and of its effects on the serious problems weighing over the Third World justify the idea launched by our President Indira Gandhi for the movement to exhort the chiefs of state and government of all UN member nations to attend the 38th UN General Assembly sessions and spend a week or 10 days together to examine the main world problems. It is also necessary to convoke a universal conference on currency and financing for development.

The facts I have brought up underscore the importance for the Nonaligned Movement and the Third World that the Presidency of the 38th General Assembly should go to Latin America and that the person chosen to preside over it should have a defined nonaligned vocation and ample experience in the principles, practices and policies related to the UN system, the Nonaligned Movement, the Group of 77 and international economic cooperation.

Attendance by the chiefs of state and government at the 38th UN General Assembly would evidently concur with the proposal submitted by His Excellency Junius R. Jayewardene, president of the Socialist Democratic Republic of Sri Lanka, regarding formation of a committee of chiefs of state or government of the nonaligned nations who could eventually meet with the chiefs of state or government of the principal developed nations to meet the serious international economic crisis through the adoption of a program of urgent measures in critical areas, as well as policies for the developing countries.

In this ancient country, homeland of liberators of consciences and peoples, our movement projects itself vigorously as a moral force, an independent policy and as a positive global factor for international peace, cooperation and security. Its international influence and trustworthiness should prompt the movement to double its efforts for achieving its basic objectives. We recall with reverence that President Tito, brilliant creator of nonalignment, shortly before his death said that the commemoration in 1980 of the 20th anniversary of the declaration for the concession of independence of colonial nations and peoples, contained in Resolution 714, [word indistinct] 15, would mark, as a nonpostponable commitment, the total eradication of the remaining vestiges of colonialism in the world.

Committed as we are to fulfilling that political legacy, which is the essence of nonalignment, I propose, Mr President, that the New Delhi summit decide that the 25th anniversary of the UN declaration on the concession of independence to colonial nations and peoples be properly commemorated in 1985 and that the year be designated as decolonization year. The colonialist affronts that, to the shame of mankind, still exist in Africa, Latin America, Asia and Europe, no longer have a place in the world, and as long as they are not definitely eradicated from the face of the earth we shall be in debt with our conscience.

The year 1985, the year of decolonization, should mark the disappearance of those colonial remnants that have no reason to exist today.

Moroccan Crown Prince

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[Text] New Delhi, March 10 (MAP) -- Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed, who is representing King Hassan II of Morocco at the works of the seventh summit meeting of nonalignment currently held in New Delhi, addressed the nonaligned gathering this Thursday morning.

Following is the full text of the speech delivered by the Moroccan Crown Prince, Sidi Mohamed:

Madam Chairman, Your Majesties, Your Excellencies, Your Highnesses, ladies and gentleman:

It is a great honour for me to represent my father, His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco, at this conference and to express to you his greetings and wishes of success for your work.

It is gratifying that this conference should be held in the land of India, rich in ancient civilizations, which has always been and still is propietious soil for the flowering of human values, and a source of inspiration for culture, science and human spirit. The choice of this great country, the homeland of Gandhi and Nehur, to host our seventh conference is a sign of the esteem in which the non-aligned countries hold India, one of the forerunners and promoters of this movement.

I am happy, Madam Chairman, to address to you my warm congratulations upon your election to the chairmanship of our historic conference and I have no doubt whatsoever that, thanks to your vast political experience and your profound understanding of the philosophy and principals of non-alignment, you will help to facilitate our task, ensure our success and guide our steps towards the effective solidarity to which we all aspire, and towards consolidating the ties of co-operation between the member countries of our movement. I should also like to convey to you, as well as to all of those in authority, my sincere thanks for the efforts made in preparing for this conference and for the heart-felt and warm welcome which has been extended to us since our arrival in your great and hospitable country. I take this opportunity of welcoming the new member countries of our movement, in the hope that their accession will contribute towards consolidating the movement.

Madam Chairman, the Non-aligned Movement, whose principles we drew up more than 20 years ago, now comprises the majority of the world's peoples; the socio-economic situations of these peoples are similar and they share common political aspirations. For this reason, the movement occupies a privileged position and is sure to have the ear of the international community on all questions faced by that community.

We remain convinced that the best possible example today for the policies of the Third World countries is to be found in the principles and objectives expressed in Belgrade.

The policy of peaceful coexistence, the anti-bloc and anti-alliance policy, the liquidation of colonialism in all its forms, the struggle against racism, for global disarmament and non-interference in the internal affairs of states, the rejection of all forms of aggression, the protection of national independence, all constitute just principles which call for our consensus and which make a solid basis for the establishment of an international society founded on equality between countries, and on justice and peace for the peoples of the world.

The escalation of international tension which we are witnessing today obliges us to devote ourselves to the principles of the movement and to its authenticity, to strive towards strengthening its role without permitting it to stray from the path traced by its pioneers. By refusing to be aligned with any bloc whatsoever, by denouncing dependence on any particular policy, we are committing ourselves to the principles and values which have been and continue to be the main pillar of the existence of our movement.

We must strive to strengthen and consolidate these principles and values, since we regard them as the essential condition for the establishment of peace, justice and equality between all countries, large and small.

Madam Chairman, the Middle East question is still in the forefront of the concerns of the Non-aligned Movement, as the disturbing situation resulting from Israeli aggression against the Palestinian people and the Arab countries is a direct threat to world peace and security and constitutes a resounding challenge to the principles and values of non-alignment.

Morocco considers the Middle East question and more particular the cause of the Palestinian people as its most important concern. There is no doubt that the tragedy of the Palestinian people is an example of international political injustice and a sign of Israel's contempt of international principles and values.

The courageous people of Palestine have been incessantly subjected for more than 30 years to all kinds of injustice and Zionist pressure and have been exposed daily to crimes of genocide and extermination, the most recent example of which was the horrible slaughter perpetrated in the Sabra and Shatila camps, and a disgrace to twentieth century man.

Despite all the indignant protests which arose throughout the world, Israel still continues its acts of oppression, to pursue its expansionist policy, to Judaize Arab territories, to alter their cultural, religious and archeological character, to change their demographic composition, thus defying the resolutions of our movement and those of the Security Council, the United Nations General Assembly and other international organizations.

The international community is fully aware today that the Palestinian cause is the nucleus of the Middle East conflict and that any solution which does not take into account this truth will only be doomed to failure. The establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East region is possible only if the Palestinian people are allowed to exercise inalienable and authentic rights, namely, the right to self-determination and to the recovery and establishment of an independent state on its territory.

Israel, which practices a policy of resorting to force, aggression and expansion, does not confine this aggression to the Palestinian people but extends it to other Arab countries. The most recent example is the cause of Lebanon, a sister country whose territories have been occupied, whose cities and villages have been devastated, whose sovereignty and independence have been violated. Morocco, which has demonstrated its full support to Lebanon and its indignation at Israeli aggression perpetrated against its territories and people, reaffirms its total solidarity with the Lebanese Government and its support for the efforts made to defend the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon.

Madam Chairman, as you know, the twelfth Arab summit conference was held in Fes, Morocco, under the chairmanship of my father, His Majesty King Hassan II, at a serious juncture in development with regard to the Palestinian question and the Middle East problem.

The leaders of the Arab nation, wishing to achieve a peace based on justice, shouldered their historic responsibility and agreed on a peace plan founded on international legality, which would restore the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

The basic principles of the plan are as follows:

1. Withdrawal by Israel from all territories occupied since 1967, including the Arab city of Al-Quds (Jerusalem)

II. Recognition of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to the exercise of its inalienable rights, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization as its sole and legitimate representative, and to the establishment of an independent state on its territory,

III. A Security Council guarantee for peace between all countries of the region.

This is the content of Paragraph 7 of the Arab peace plan, which was thoroughly explained by my august father, His Majesty King Hassan II when he analyzed the legal, military and geostrategic equation of the region. His majesty stressed the fact that the Arab peace plan reflects the willingness of Arab states to put an end to the state of belligerency prevailing in the area. He went on to explain that the establishing of peace requires putting an end to the state of belligerency among the states of the region, since, in order that a state of non-belligerency exists, there should be states and well defined borders. This situation necessarily calls for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied Arab territories of the pre-1967 borders.

Furthermore, in order to achieve peace, security and non-belligerency it is essential to go back to the situation which was prevailing prior to the occupation of the Arab land and to effect the withdrawal of Israeli troops to the pre-1967 borders. Once this is done, the permanent members of the Security Council would provide guarantees ensuring peace to all countries of the region. It would then be left to these states to set up bilaterally and in accordance with their sovereign rights whatever relations they see fit to have between them.

The favorable response to and support for the Arab peace plan at the international level gives us cause for optimism. We are confident that the present conference will support and endorse this plan, and that all member countries of the movement will make every effort to publicize the plan and participate in its implementation. Morocco is a member of both the Arab and the Islamic families, and its king is president of the Committee of Al-Quds. Morocco confirms once again its unceasing commitment to and support for the struggle of the Palestinian people to recover the rights of which they have been deprived and for the liberation of their territories, including the Arab city of Al-Quds, so that it may become again, as it was in the past, a meeting point for all religions and a forum for co-existence and tolerance. From this forum we appeal to the whole world to arrange itself on the side of justice and equity for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East based on the restoration of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the liberation of occupied Arab and Palestinian territories including the city of Al-Quds.

Madam Chairman, the sole aim of the artificially induced tension in northwest Africa is to undermine the territorial integrity of Morocco.

In spite of Morocco's clearly established rights and its scrupulous observance of international legality in the solution of this question, and notwithstanding the repeated expression by the Saharan people of their wish to remain Moroccan and to live in their Moroccan motherland, Morocco, desirous of peace, has chosen the path of wisdom and tolerance by entrusting to the Organization of African Unity, as the organization most directly concerned, the task of finding a solution to this dispute, and has given it every possible assistance to that end.

Morocco, in the person of its king, has responded to the suggestions of a number of friendly states which were of the view that a referendum in the Sahara would be one way of putting an end to the conflict in the region.

At the eighteenth Organization of African Unity summit conference held in Nairobi in June 1981, Morocco announced that it would agree to hold a referendum in order to give the inhabitants of the Sahara yet another opportunity to express their wills in complete freedom. This is what my father, King Hassan II, said on this point.

As an expression of our determination to save our African community from the divisive and disruptive forces which threaten it, and in order to maintain the reputation of the Organization of African Unity as a conscientious and responsible body, we have decided to organize a referendum in conformity with the aims enshrined in the ad hoc committee's (committee of wise men) most recent recommendations. In so doing we take full account of the fact that Morocco has its own legitimate rights in the matter. By choosing to seek a solution through a referendum, as Africa and the committee of wise men have recommended, we are responsible to the wish which many friendly heads of state in Africa, the Arab world and Europe, have expressed to us.

Desirous of achieving harmony and stability in the region and preserving a spirit of fraternity and solidarity, Morocco has repeatedly stated its willingness to co-operate fully with the OAU and the implementation committee, and to place at their disposal all the facilities needed to organize the referendum in order to restore peace in the region.

Morocco, anxious to maintain a policy of good neighbourliness, and fraternal relations based on co-operation with all its neighbours, will strive to build up the Arab Maghreb and create firm foundations on which to promote complementarity between the states of the region and co-operation with all its neighbours, and co-operation between their peoples in a spirit of peace, stability and fraternity.

It was in accordance with these principles that my father, His Majesty King Hassan II, recently met His Excellency President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria. There is no doubt that this meeting will mark the start of a new era of fraternal co-operation for the well-being and fruitful development of all the peoples of the region.

Madam Chairman, in southern Africa the people of Namibia have long struggled to free their homeland from the domination of the racist regime and to give impetus to the process of decolonization in the region, in accordance with the decisions of the United Nations which have been rejected by the racist regime in Pretoria.

The delegation of the Kingdom of Morocco fraternally salutes the struggle of the brotherly people of Namibia and reaffirms its total support for Namibia's struggle for complete independence and territorial integrity, and calls on the Non-aligned Movement to act in accordance with its principles and redouble its efforts to frustrate the machinations of the racist regime, so that the process of finding a final solution to the Namibian question, in accordance with the Security Council Resolution 435 can be implemented.

The people of southern Africa continue to be the victims of the most gruesome forms of racism at the hands of the Pretoria government, despite the numerous resolutions condemning apartheid as a crime against humanity.

Morocco reaffirms its support for the people of that region in their struggle to regain their freedom and dignity, and calls on all members of the Non-aligned Movement to persuade those who support the Government of South Africa to withdraw all economic, political and military aid to this racist regime.

Madam Chairman, a devastating war has been raging for two years between two neighbouring non-aligned Muslim states, Iraq and Iran. It is regrettable that this war has dragged on despite the many efforts and good offices which have been and are being made with the aim of putting an end to this war. We hope that these efforts and good offices will continue so that the hostilities may end and a process of negotiations commence with a view to achieving a peaceful solution to the dispute which will restore stability and security to the region, in accordance with Security Council Resolutions 514 of 12 July 1982 and 522 of 4 October 1982.

The withdrawal by our sister nation Iraq of its armies to its borders is, in our view, a positive step towards the restoration of peace and the consolidation of the policy of good neighbourliness. Similarly, Iraq's receptiveness to the various attempts at mediation to end the conflict deserves our congratulations and our encouragement.

Morocco again urges the implementation of the resolution of the Islamic conference calling for a cease-fire and commencement of negotiations between these two neighbouring Muslim states, leading to a peace based on respect, sovereignty and non-interference in domestic affairs. It is our earnest hope that the efforts of the Islamic peace committee under the chairmanship of His Excellency Hajj Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, and all other efforts to restore peace and security to this important region, will be crowned with success.

The people of Afghanistan and other member countries of the Non-aligned Movement are still subjected to foreign military occupation and are paying dearly to preserve their independence and their Islamic faith. Morocco, which has close religious and cultural ties with the Muslim people of Afghanistan, proclaims its whole-hearted solidarity with this people and calls on the foreign troops to withdraw from this country, so that it can freely choose its political system. Morocco will exert every effort within the Non-aligned Movement, as it had done within the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the United Nations, to find a solution satisfactory to the Afghan people.

Madam President, Morocco, a Mediterranean country, has spared no effort to strengthen the ties of co-operation between neighbouring countries so as to create favourable conditions in which the Mediterranean Basin might become an area of peace, in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly. It is in this spirit that within the framework of the Conference on European Security and Co-operation, Morocco has supported and will continue to support all efforts to consolidate peace and security and promote co-operation in the Mediterranean area.

Without a doubt world detente depends on world disarmament and the disquieting level reached in the arms race poses a serious threat. If the cause of this arms race lies in the conflict between the two power blocs, the developing countries are its first victims.

It is regrettable that the second special session of the General Assembly on disarmament held in New York failed to attain any of the political objectives set by the international community. Morocco believes that it is necessary to adopt an integrated programme of disarmament, which translates into practical action the aims and objectives, which have been fixed, in accordance with a clearly defined timetable.

Madam President, the countries of the Third World are still subjected to the injustices stemming from the present world economic order and demand the creation of a new economic order based on principles different from those of the system of exploitation inherited from the colonial era.

Since the Sixth Summit Conference of heads of state or government, the non-aligned and other developing countries have shown a constructive spirit and good will so as to enable North-South global negotiations to get off to a good start. It is a matter of regret to note that these negotiations have not even started, because of the rigid and intransigent attitude of some developed countries. The Non-aligned Movement has declared more than once that all these negotiations should take place within the framework of the United Nations so that the General Assembly might play a vital part in them.

It seems obvious that the immediate launching of global and comprehensive negotiations on trade, raw materials, food security problems, monetary and financial problems and on the question of indebtedness has become a vital and urgent necessity, because of the far-reaching political and economic consequences it could have on North-South relations. There is no other way of securing the establishment of a new and healthy structure of the world economy.

Our conference should call on the developed countries, whatever their political systems, to grasp this historic opportunity and to endeavour to reach a concrete and effective agreement which would make it possible to forge links in economic development between North and South.

The present international economic situation requires that urgent action should be taken to protect the purchasing power of the exports of raw materials by developing countries, by means of honest equilibrium between the prices of goods and services imported by the developing countries and the prices of raw materials they export.

The deterioration in the terms of trade will end by completely destroying the industrialization efforts made by developing countries to increase the value of their products.

The increasingly poor agricultural and food situation in most developing countries provides a striking example of this state of affairs. This situation poses dire threats for mankind, especially for the African Continent.

The lesson to be drawn is, therefore, that it is indispensable to establish serious and lasting co-operation between developing countries in the field of agriculture, so that they might fully exploit their food resources and obtain surpluses, making it possible to achieve the means to guarantee world food security. For that purpose, appropriate action should be taken on an international level in order to speed up the necessary investment to back up the infrastructure in the field, thus guaranteeing the food security of developing countries.

In this respective, it becomes clear that it is up to the developing countries themselves to play the main role in dealing with under-development problems. Lastly, let us raise the problem of the accumulation of public debts of the Third World, which has become extremely serious. This chronic difficulty threatens to destroy the foundations of the world economy and requires a revision of present monetary and financial system.

To that end, serious and comprehensive study of the problems stemming from the indebtedness of developing countries should be initiated as a matter of priority within the framework of a global examination of the problems of under-development.

This study should be undertaken on a worldwide scale and should have as its objective the establishment of a new world economic order.

Madam President, during the past two years, our movement has attached considerable importance to the Law of the Sea and it is quite justifiable to welcome the adoption by an overwhelming majority of member countries of the United Nations of the International Convention on the Law of the Sea and its annexes and its signature last December.

We hope that certain countries will reconsider their objections so that these instruments can come into force.

Madam President, in conclusion, I can only remind this august assembly of the appeal launched by His Majesty King Hassan II to the constituent conference of Belgrade in 1961, urging the participants to: "spare no effort to achieve the economic independence of their countries and to undertake a joint struggle to eliminate the causes of economic and social imbalance between rich and poor countries, as this imbalance is the cause of tension and suspicion in international relations."

Twenty years after this appeal was made, we are still facing the same challenges and suffering from the same evils.

The only way in which we can realize our aspirations is to remain faithful to our principles, to unify our position both in word and action, to set aside minor and marginal problems, to ensure that our solidarity is the ultimate aim in our dealings with the rich countries, so that our words will carry the necessary political weight to secure for our peoples more freedom, greater opportunities for development, and increased prosperity and welfare.

Sudan's At-Tayyib

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[Text] New Delhi, 10 Mar (SUNA) -- Sudanese First Vice President Staff Major General 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib has cautioned against (?attempts) aimed at nullifying the effectiveness of the Nonaligned Movement. He added that in recent years the Nonaligned Movement has been subjected to various attempts and pressures all of which aimed at linking it to one of the two blocs racing to contain the world's oppressed nations. At-Tayyib stressed that a group of the movement member states had unilaterally taken initiatives and adopted resolutions on international issues that had nearly obliterated the character and undermined the basic principles of the movement.

The first vice president, in his address to the nonaligned summit today, said: It is imperative that we should point to the exacerbation and aggravation of the differences and conflicts among movement members -- the differences and conflicts inherent in the ideological polarization and lack of commitment toward the principles of nonalignment. His excellency asserted that the obvious decrease in the nonaligned states' commitment toward the principles and designed objectives places before us a serious challenge that must be decisively settled in favor of the movement to guarantee its continuity. Therefore, the first vice president added: It behooves us to adopt a brave stance in which we assess ourselves. If the past conferences demonstrated our points of weakness and fragility, then this conference should assume a historical responsibility that dictates we work seriously and objectively, as only this will demonstrate our allegiance to the sublime objectives for which our movement was founded and our commitment toward achieving the aspirations of the millions of our sons and daughters.

Continuing his address, the first vice president said the most imporant goal of the Nonaligned Movement is to create a world dominated by international relations characterized by justice and equality. He stressed that the importance of this goal is increasing daily, particularly since the international issues the movement has tackled are still seeking solutions.

Colonialism has not yet been completely uprooted. The alliance between racism and Zionism and the gap between the rich and developing countries are increasing and widening day after day.

Alluding the Middle East issue, his excellency said: The Middle East problem is still challenging the world. Though this issue is no longer a regional one that concerns only one side, it is still waiting for the just and overall solution. Despite the earnest moves and numerous peace initiatives, Israel is continuing its arrogant defiance of the international will. The mask fell off Israel's aggressive face when it invaded Lebanon last summer. Also, Israel's face was exposed when it carried out and continues to carry out atrocities and mass murder against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

The first vice president urged the nonaligned summit to adopt a daring stand in support of the Palestinian people's rights and to make Israel respect the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, since it is no longer a secret that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East will be attained only if the Palestinian issue is resolved and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people are guaranteed, including their right to determine their own future and establish their own state. This peace will be established if Israel submits to the UN General Assembly resolutions calling for its full withdrawal from the territories occupied in (?1967) and if it recognizes the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

The first vice president called on the countries meeting at the nonaligned summit to intensify efforts to make this year a year for the Palestinian people and the Middle East. He said the material and human weight of the Nonaligned Movement countries that affirmed their support for the Palestinian rights can achieve this.

The heads of the Sudanese delegation to the Nonaligned Summit said: Sudan's endeavors in Africa are not the result of circumstances but are based on a fateful affiliation to the continent and a complete realization of what such affiliation entails in terms of responsibilities and commitments. Thus, we fulfilled the expectations of our continent and its aspirations toward progress and renaissance and we realize the dimensions of the dangers threatening our soil. He said: Sudan's moves are based on the noble principles of the Nonaligned Movement. Thus, our policy of good neighborly relations and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries is the basis for our relations with neighboring countries because that is a moral course necessitated by numerous interacting relations between our country and fraternal countries.

He said: Sudan's moves aim at encouraging and promoting regional cooperation because it represents an important factor on the way toward African unity, a means of accumulating capabilities and resources through which we can express the horizons of integration in service of the African homeland and a framework to contain disputes and to dispel the threat of the big powers. He called on African brothers to resort to dialogue and negotiation, to promote peace over war as an alternative to the methods that threaten the stability, development, and prosperity of the region's nations because it is our conviction that a peaceful political solution is a permanent one.

The first vice president affirmed that the strongest and most important pillar of the Nonaligned Movement is its absolute rejection, denunciation, and condemnation of the phenomenon of interference in the internal affairs of other countries. He said: The movement realized since its birth the negative and dangerous effects of this phenomenon on the security and progress of nations.

Regrettably, we realize that the recurrence of this phenomenon recently indicates leniency and even negligence toward member states that began to adopt the policy of interfering in the internal affairs of other countries, and our group did not make a move. He warned against the consequences of such silence on these wrong practices and the attempts by some to dissipate the noble meanings that united us.

The first vice president said: our rejection of interference in the internal affairs of other countries impels us to stand alongside our fraternal neighbor Chad and the national unity and accord of its fraternal people. Our endeavors were and still are aimed at achieving peace based on justice and the right of nations to self-determination. We believe and realize that the stability of our country can be achieved through the stability of neighboring countries and that the ties of historical kinship and neighborliness are stronger than all covetous ambitions.

He said: Our moves at the collective level confirm our realization that the issue of security and stability in the African Continent cannot be achieved except through the liberation of the continent from foreign influence and racial oppression and the abolition of the policy of apartheid practiced by the racist authorities in South Africa. This is where Sudan's efforts join with those of its brothers and friends to work together toward the liberation of Namibia and the removal of racial segregation in Azania. Sudan is also an effective participant in the African liberation movement and joins African consensus in supporting SWAPO as the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people and in rejecting the linking of the peaceful settlement and Namibian independence with the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola. It calls on the countries that have hampered the independence of Namibia to change their positions because real peace cannot be achieved without justice.

His excellency the first vice president said that within the context of this collective move, Sudan, represented by its president and leader, assumed the full responsibility entrusted to it by the African consensus toward the Western Sahara issue. He added: Since the OAU has set up the arbitration commission and since Sudan joined the executive committee, we have been making initiatives and contributing to adopting resolutions that provide for observing a cease-fire and organizing a referendum according to which the peoples of the Sahara could determine their future. We have been neutral and objective in all our efforts because we are fully aware of the importance Africa attaches to the committee as an organ legalized by the African summit.

His Excellency 'Umar at-Tayyib asserted that Sudan, in its capacity as a founding member of the OAU, is eager to keep the OAU integrated and healthy so that it can play its efficacious role in supporting and backing up the Nonaligned Movement. Proceeding from this concept, we believed and continue to believe that the OAU should be given top priority so that Africa can play its role on the international level in accordance with its weight, human resources, and capabilities.

His excellency continued: The OAU, as the Nonaligned Movement, is a broad structure to bring closer the states' divergent views and to coordinate efforts and cooperation in service of common objectives. Hence, our recent endeavors to solve the crises through which the regional organization had passed [as received]. All our endeavors focused on finding adequate means to overcome all these crises and to restore African consensus, as all this would keep our organization far from the divisive currents, international polarization, sedition and hegemony, which all aim at crippling the African revolution movement.

The first vice president said Sudan's concern with the international situation is not confined to the Middle East and African issues; this concern covers all areas of tension and disputes in various countries. He said the Afghan issue still exists despite our Nonaligned Movement's efforts at the United Nations and the Islamic Conference Organization. As a movement, we reject all kinds of Soviet interference in Afghanistan and we call for an immediate withdrawal and for giving the Afghan people their right to determine their own future.

On Kampuchea, the first vice president said: We must move in accordance with our rejection of all armed aggression. We also reject the imposition of agent regimes by means of force. Our movement calls for the respect of good neighborliness and for resolving all disputes through negotiations and dialogues in accordance with international charters and norms. Our movement is completely against the use of force.

Touching on the war between Iraq and Iran, the first vice president urged the Nonaligned Conference to exert efforts to make Iran respond to and comply with the nonaligned summits' resolutions and to sit at the negotiating table with Iraq in order to find a just and lasting solution to this tragic war which has been raging between two members for the past 2 years.

His excellency praised Iraq's responses to all initiatives and endeavors made by the Nonaligned Movement and others to stop the bloodshed and wasting the economic potentials of the two countries.

The first vice president said the race to produce potent weapons is another factor in world tension. He said while enormous sums are being spent on this race, nearly 600 million people, mostly from developing countries, suffer from malnutrition and nearly 1 trillion people lack basic medical services. World military expenditures exceed $600 billion every year, which is nearly $120 for each man, woman, and child on earth.

Despite positive measures adopted by the Nonaligned Movement calling for an extraordinary meeting of the UN General Assembly in 1978 to discuss disarmament and again in 1982, regrettably no progress has been made. The main burden falls on the developing countries and we have to continue to (?want) to settle this problem and set up a complete and comprehensive disarmament program.

The head of Sudan's delegation to the Seventh Nonaligned Summit said the structure of the present world economy requires fundamental changes, particularly regarding its financial, monetary, and trade system. Inflation, increasing debts and the interest rate, the diminishing flow of [words indistinct] resources and the [word indistinct] conditions for acquiring them are the crux of our countries' problems since all these factors have led to a serious deterioration in the ratio between investment and growth. He said the majority of these problems are a result of the economics of advanced countries. The increase in the price of our imports and the decrease in the price of our exports have had a negative effect on the development programs of the developing countries and the effect was more severe in those countries less developed than we. This negative effect also will reflect on the economies of industrialized and advanced countries.

The first vice president added that the Nonaligned Movement proposes one initiative after another to save the world from the catastrophe threatening all human achievements. Regrettably, every initiative was met with irrational coercion from both the capitalist and socialist camps. The countries of both camps have stood against the implementation of a new international economic system.

He said the Nonaligned Movement took the initiative in adopting a working program for economic cooperation among the developing countries as a means for economic and social development and adopted the principle of collective self-reliance to achieve prosperity for our people and progress for our countries.

The first vice president called the Caracas work program of May 1981 an exemplary plan for implementing the objectives and principles of economic cooperation among the developing countries. The plan, however, cannot serve as an alternative for cooperation with the advanced countries.

Maj Gen 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib, in his address to the nonaligned summit today, called for speeding up the implementation of the work programs of the Nonaligned Movement and Caracas, and for coordinating all current efforts on the regional and nonregional levels so that the development process can continue uninterrupted.

Speaking about the international economy, the first vice president stressed the need to take immediate monetary and trade measures to reactivate the economy and to thaw the international economic situation. He urged the sixth UNCTAD to adopt the necessary resolutions to revive the international economy.

The first vice president, concluding his address, stressed the need to rally around the Nonaligned Movement's principles, explaining that the strength of the movement comes from its unity and effectiveness. He added that the difficulties facing the Nonaligned Movement are numerous but that they can be overcome by better use of all potentials to achieve the objectives.

Cypriot President

NC101406 Nicosia Press and Information Office in English 10 Mar 83 p 1

[Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou speech to the 10 March session of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit in New Delhi]

[Text] Madam President: I would like, first of all, to extend to you once again my feelings of very high esteem and my warmest congratulations on your assumption of the presidency of this Seventh Summit Conference and of our movement for the next three years. I wish you great success in the discharge of your new heavy responsibilities.

I am convinced that a person of your stature and international prestige provides the assurance that our movement, under your leadership, will continue to play an increasingly important and effective role, so much needed in the turbulent world of today.

Following the example of your great father, the late Prime Minister Nehru, one of the founding fathers of our movement and a close friend of our own great leader, the late President Archbishop Makarios, also a co-founder, you have dedicated yourself in the faithful service of your people and to the cause of human dignity and freedom throughout the world.

I wish, Madam President, to express to you and to the Government and people of India our thanks and deep appreciation for the excellent organisation of this conference and for your warm reception and generous hospitality.

I would be remiss in my duties if, on this solemn occasion, I did not reiterate, with sincerity, our profound feelings of appreciation and respect to the Government of Cuba and its most distinguished leader Fidel Castro Ruz for their devoted service to the movement during the past forty-two months.

I also take this opportunity to welcome to this conference the new members, the observers and the guests who are present on this auspicious occasion. Their presence at this 7th Summit Conference together with the rest of us augurs well for the future prospects of a movement which already embraces two-thirds of the countries in the world.

Madam President, in the next three years, the Non-aligned Movement is bound to go through a crucial period of more intense political and economic straits, which become inescapable in the wake of the ever increasing deterioration of international relations. This fact engenders stronger responsibilities for the movement, both towards its members as well as towards the world community at large. It is, therefore, imperative that we solidify and strengthen our unity and embark upon a systematic process of translating into effective action the basic concepts and tenets of nonalignment.

The uniting force behind the movement, since its embryonic days, were common ideals, principles and objectives, strong and durable enough to provide the framework for solidarity and cooperation. Universal peace, freedom and justice, the combating of aggression and occupation of the territory of one country by another, the achievement of collective security, the complete eradication of colonialism, the effectual safeguarding of human rights, the pursuit of economic development and social justice and a truly independent foreign policy, free from any allegiance to military alliances, are some of these principles and objectives.

The interlinking and grouping of nations, so diverse in their systems, philosophy and approaches, resulted in the creation of a colossus, based on solid and well defined principles, but otherwise loose in its structure. This looseness should not be allowed to disrupt our unity or become an obstacle to the effectiveness of the movement. Freedom and non-alignment are in the present day international situation inevitably coupled with vulnerability. At this very moment insidiously acting interests, alien to the movement, make inroads not only upon the periphery but sometimes into the very core of the movement. War, confrontation and conflict are the products of such outside interference. The movement may be sometimes rocked, but its foundations are solidly constructed.

Madam President, this conference offers us yet another opportunity to exchange views on important problems with which the world is confronted and on the role the non-aligned countries should collectively or individually play for their just and lasting solution. At the same time we must use this occasion to emphatically reaffirm the true nature and character of our movement, based on principles and detached from military alliances and bloc considerations, and whose true nature has always been and remains one of the incessant struggle against all forms of occupation, domination and exploitation of countries and peoples, a struggle for the establishment of a better and more balanced system of international relations, based on the sovereign equality of all nations, large or small, as well as for a radical transformation of the international economic status quo, culminating in one of the major objectives of our movement, that of a new international economic order.

While it will not be possible in the context of the present statement to touch upon each and every one of the topics which are of concern to us, it is my firm belief that all of them, whether they be wider issues, such as disarmament, security and the new international economic order, or more specific and regional ones, are of great importance and must receive from the movement the attention they deserve.

As already mentioned, our times are characterised by an ever growing deterioration of the international political and economic situation, a fact that should make us all realise that renewed and more determined efforts are required, if we are to remove the dangers which lie ahead.

Madam President, Cyprus has always maintained that in order to achieve effective disarmament, a system of international security, mandatorily provided for by the charter, should be put into operation, concurrently with measures for the halting of the escalating arms race. One of the main contributions of our movement to the efforts for disarmament should be to proceed resolutely within the United Nations to influence members of the Security Council, and especially the permanent members, to take the necessary steps for the setting up of a United Nations force, to be available to the Security Council, for the maintenance of international peace and security, as provided for in Article 43 of the United Nations Charter.

The Non-aligned Movement, mindful of its objectives, should also take the lead in ensuring that future UN special sessions for disarmament deal also with the charter system of international security, which is a necessity for effective steps towards total and complete disarmament, thus avoiding failures such as that of the second special session for disarmament, last year.

Detente, peace, based on freedom and justice, security and disarmament should become the main priorities of all countries. For us in the Non-aligned Movement they are more than that, they constitute the banner of our struggle for man's survival. Cyprus disseminates its dedication to these principles and objectives in all conferences or forums in which it participates, including the Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, where the Helsinki Final Act principles are being processed. With regard to disarmament we also follow with special interest the disarmament talks at Geneva and hope that a viable formula will be found to halt the continuous conversion of the resources of life and prosperity into instruments of death and destruction.

Connected with the charter system of international security, and forming part of the much needed measures for increasing the effectiveness of the United Nations, is the pivotal issue of the implementation of UN resolutions, an item proposed by Cyprus in the last regular session of the UN General Assembly, and inscribed for debate on the agenda of the forthcoming resumed session.

The question of the implementation of the UN resolutions indisputably stands out as a necessity for enhancing the authority of the world organisation, thus giving it the possibilities to live up to the expectations of mankind. The secretary general in his forthright report to the 37th Session of the UN General Assembly on the work of the organisation accentuated the need for the implementation of the United Nations resolutions, by giving effect to the decisions of the Security Council in its paramount task for the maintenance of international peace and security. Our movement should render its full support to any steps the secretary general may deem necessary to take within his authority, under Article 99 of the charter.

Madam President, the world economy is going through its worst crisis since the Great Depression of the 1930's. The crunch envelops almost all countries, large and small, industrialised and developing. High unemployment, soaring rates of interest, inflationary trends and a substantial fall in production and real incomes in the industrialised countries have resulted in the decline of export revenues, increased external debts and a dwindling capacity to import for economic progress in the developing countries.

The present world economic system has proved not only inadequate to cope and get to grips with the economic problems facing both the developed and the developing countries but it has also contributed to the spread of economic depression to all areas in the world.

The demand of the international community for the restructuring of the world economy and the establishment of a new international economic order is, therefore, quite justified. The existing world economic and financial institutions were established several decades ago, before the emergence of most of the developing countries as independent and sovereign entities. The world economic realities are now different from what they were 30 or 40 years ago. The aspirations of the peoples of the developing countries for economic development and prosperity have to be heeded if we do not want to see the world lapse into chaos and anarchy. The world financial and economic institutions have to be reformed and adjusted to the present realities in order to serve equitably the needs of all countries for economic and social progress.

We live in an increasingly interdependent world, where the rich countries cannot isolate and insulate themselves from the poorer which are their natural trade and social partners. It is not only social and economic justice that dictates and makes imperative more understanding by the North for the problems and the plight of the peoples of the South. It is by attending to the problems of the South that the North would be laying the foundations for its own political, economic and social stability. Economic injustice, like any other form of injustice, has limits which cannot be transgressed.

The North-South dialogue has not succeeded so far in launching the necessary global negotiations to tackle the substantive problems of international cooperation for development. The Cancun summit did not produce concrete results, mainly because of the reluctance on the part of the industrialised countries to assume their responsibilities. There is, however, an urgency in the matter. As Willy Brandt says in the introduction to Report II of his commission: "Time is short and every day may count."

In this connection I believe that the proposal of the president of Sri Lanka for the setting up of a committee of our movement, at the level of heads of state or government, which would seek contacts with heads of state or government of the developed countries in an effort to improve the financial position of developing countries, deserves our full attention and support.

Combined with the problem of the new international economic order is the need for a new world communications order. There is no doubt that there is a lack of two-way communication between the developed and the developing countries. This is due to the impermissible monopoly of information by the powerful media of the developed countries. There is a continuous flow of information towards the developing countries without the possibility of a feedback. This lopsided situation is not only unfair in itself, but it also runs counter to the efforts for bettering the international economic situation. Lack of adequate information and knowledge of the economic realities in the developing countries conceals the true facts and the pressing necessity for reform.

This is why we strongly support the initiatives for the establishment of national, regional and international communciations media, all over the Third World countries. Cyprus participates actively in the coordinating committee of the news agencies pool of the non-aligned countries and we are ready to render our support for the establishment of our own international communications media and the adoption of a long-term comprehensive programme with specific measures promoting the development of communications in our countries.

In persuance of this policy we will host next June the coordinating committee of the pool of our news agencies in Nicosia.

Madam President, one of the areas of tension and constant strife, seriously endangering international peace and security, is undoubtedly the Middle East. Israel's refusal to withdraw from the territories it has occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, its policy of colonization and the repressive measures it adopts against the Palestinian population in the occupied territories, seriously undermine any search for peace in the region. Such an attitude leads to new confrontations, which complicate further an already explosive situation.

The Government of Cyprus firmly supports the position that peace in the region can only be achieved through a comprehensive settlement which would ensure the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people. Unless Israel withdraws from all territories occupied since 1967, and unless the Palestinian people are allowed to exercise freely their inalienable rights, including their right to self-determination and their right to establish their own independent and sovereign state, the Middle East will remain an area of crises, as unstable and as volatile as ever.

We firmly believe that the solution of the Palestinian problem is unattainable without the participation of the PLO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people in all negotiations, processes and activities dealing with the Middle East problem.

For our part we shall continue, as we have always done in the past, to support all efforts of our movement to promote a just and lasting solution of the Middle East problem in conformity with the UN resolutions and the non-aligned declarations. It is in this spirit that we hosted in Nicosia last July the ministerial meeting of the bureau of the Non-aligned Movement on the question of Palestine.

The tragic situation in Lebanon cannot be viewed in isolation from the rest of the Middle East. The Israeli aggression against the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Lebanon, against Syria and against the Palestinians has been condemned by the United Nations and by the Non-aligned Movement. The gruesome Sabra and Shatila massacres have shocked the world and have underlined the urgency for a comprehensive solution of the Middle East problem. The total and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon, in accordance with the United Nations Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509, must be carried out immediately and the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and unity of Lebanon, a friendly and neighbouring country, must be fully respected.

Madam President, racial discrimination constitutes a gross violation of human rights and, as such, it is condemned by international law. Though racial discrimination still exists in various parts of the world, South African apartheid has become the worst example of segregation and oppression.

The Government of Cyprus deplores the policies and practices violating the human rights of the indigenous population of South Africa and strongly condemns the unacceptable behaviour of the South African regime against the majority of that country. We further condemn the aggressive policy and illegal actions of the Pretoria regime against neighbouring independent states in southern Africa.

I also wish to reiterate our complete solidarity with the Namibian people and SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative, in their struggle for self-determination and independence. United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 (1978) on Namibia, which forms the basis for a just and lasting solution to the problems faced by this much tormented land, must be fully and urgently implemented, thus closing one of the last chapters of the anachronistic colonial era.

We firmly believe and support that the United Nations, in close cooperation with the OAU, should exert all efforts to solve permanently the question of Western Sahara in a way that will allow the Saharawi people to exercise their inalienable right of self-determination.

The long and fierce confrontation between Iran and Iraq causes apprehension to all the members of our movement. Strenuous and painstaking efforts were made in the past to resolve this serious crisis, but to no avail. I hope and trust that an accord will be reached soon, which will terminate this unprecedented bloodbath. I join all those who have preceded me in an appeal to end this war.

Madam President, we are now in the 9th year since the aggression against the Republic of Cyprus was committed by Turkey in July and August, 1974. No change at all has taken place in the situation which resulted from the invasion. Almost 37 percent of the territory of Cyprus is still under the occupation of the Turkish troops and one-third of our population are still refugees in their own country having been forcibly uprooted from their ancestral homes by the occupation troops. We still search for the fate of almost two thousand missing persons. Repeated resolutions of both the Security Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations remain unimplemented and so do the repeated declarations of the non-aligned, due to the total refusal of Turkey to abide by them. The human rights and fundamental freedoms of our people are being continuously violated.

Turkey continues to pursue its plan towards changing the demographic character of the occupied areas. From the beginning the Turkish authorities embarked upon a systematic policy of faits accomplis and more recently they, inter alia, introduced in the occupied areas the Turkish lira. They have also issued titles for properties belonging to refugees or the government, to persons other than their rightful owners, including settlers from Turkey and members of the Turkish Armed Forces. The Turkish Attila line prevents Greek cypriots and Turkish Cypriots from communicating between them and in fact separates the country and the people.

The fact that for some time now there has been no bloodshed in Cyprus may have ceased to be an urgent problem. This is a great mistake. The problem of Cyprus, for as long as it remains unresolved, is fraught with many dangers to our own country and to the area. It must be tackled as a matter of urgency.

The intercommunal talks under the auspices of the secretary general of the United Nations, which have been going on for a long period of time, have produced no results and this is entirely due to the intransigent attitude of Turkey and her philosophy of division. We have reached the point when the international community must act with vigour and resoluteness to impress upon Turkey and upon those on whom Turkey depends that this situation cannot be tolerated any longer. The Non-aligned Movement, to which the people of Cyprus are grateful for its consistent support and solidarity, has still a significant role to play. The Non-aligned Movement has a special interest in the case of Cyprus, not only because the very principles of non-aligned have been and are being continuously violated, but also because Cyprus is one of the founding members of this movement and one of its most faithful participants. I am confident that the Non-aligned Movement will intensify its efforts towards a just solution of the Cyprus problem, in conformity with its own principles and declarations and in accordance with the United Nations resolutions.

The message which I would like to convey to you today is that the people of Cyprus, despite the occupation, the suffering and the many difficulties, will never yield. We shall never accept the results of the invasion or anything which may be tantamount to partition or denial of the inalienable rights of our people. Our targets remain unchanged. The occupation troop must be withdrawn and the rights of the refugees to return to their homes must be safeguarded. The unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus must be fully restored. Foreign intervention and interference should cease. We aspire to turn Cyprus into a place of freedom, justice, peace and prosperity for all its citizens, whether Greek Cypriots or Turkish Cypriots or Armenians of Maronites or Latins. This can only be achieved in conditions of complete freedom and unity, unity of the country and unity of the people. Furthermore, complete demilitarization is also necessary.

The Cyprus problem cannot, under any circumstances, be viewed in a spirit alien to the principles of the United Nations and of non-alignment. Nor can there be double standards by the non-aligned in their approach to international problems, otherwise non-aligned cannot survive for long.

For our part I wish to reiterate that we shall remain dedicated to the principles of non-alignment as we have been since the inception of our movement. I appeal to all of you to do whatever you can to support and assist us. By so doing at this most crucial period in our entire history, you will be serving the cause of peace, freedom and justice, the very purposes of non-alignment.

Madam President, in the previous declarations of the Non-aligned Movement we have stated that as long as apartheid, aggression, foreign domination, occupation, economic exploitation and plunder prevail, peace will be impossible. In a world where, side by side with a minority of rich countries, there exists a majority of poor countries, it would be dangerous and injudicious to allow such a situation to continue and to preserve provocatively prosperity and affluence in some areas, while the rest of mankind remains condemned to insecurity and misery and at the mercy of the strongest. In order to assume fully our international responsibilities and contribute to the solution of the problems of our times, which involve the fate of all the peoples of the world, the non-aligned countries must continue to work together for the creation of conditions of social, economic and political justice.

We must all work together with a sole aim: the success of non-alignment and the prevalence of peace and freedom, until the entire world is freed from injustice, from discrimination, from apartheid, from colonialism, from imperialism, from neocolonialism and from any form of domination. We must succeed, for we have no alternative. Humanity has no alternative.

We owe it to our peoples. We owe it to our children, who must inherit a better world than the present world of ours.

YAR's President

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[Speech delivered by Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces and secretary general of the General People's Congress, at the Seventh Nonaligned Summit in New Delhi on 10 March -- read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Chairman, Your Majesties, Excellencies and Highnesses, leaders of the delegations:

All honorable conferees. It is a great honor for me to represent my country at the Seventh Nonaligned Summit and it pleases me that this session is being held in New Delhi, the capital of the country which has been trying since independence to reinforce the policy of peace and nonalignment. The late President Nehru, founder of India's nonaligned policy, was the first to use the term nonalignment, which became the political framework for our movement.

Allow me, chairman, on this occasion, to express our deep thanks and sincere congratulations for the warm welcome, excellent administration and hospitality which we have received since our arrival in this friendly country to which we are connected through historical relations based on respect and mutual benefit. While warmly congratulating you on your election as chairman of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit, I wish you success in your new task. Let me extend my thanks to President Fidel Castro for the role he has played in running the activities and affairs of our movement since the convocation of our sixth summit in Havana.

Your majesties, excellencies and highnesses. Respectable representatives. As we all understand it, the Nonaligned Movement does not mean passiveness, lack of commitment to positive stands or inaction in supporting forces of good and the movements of national independence against imperialism in its old and new forms. From the first day of our nonalignment, we chose values of freedom, justice and equality for all peace-loving peoples. The nonaligned policy, which we all believe in, has given international relations new dimensions, the most important of which are the struggle against imperialism, which was reflected positively on the oppressed and colonized peoples, and the escalation of struggle against racism and Zionism. It has also reflected on the policy of keeping removed from blocs and military and economic subservience.

We in the YAR affirm to you our great anxiousness for the movement's unity and our commitment to the goals and principles of nonalignment with all its liberation and humane principles which have been the cornerstone in our country's foreign policy since the eternal 26 September Revolution. We will continue efforts to preserve the movement and deepen its values in cooperation with all on the basis of supreme common goals. This is made incumbent on us by our principles, national experience, pan-Arab interests and the righteous faith of Islam, not only concerning international policy but also our internal policy, which grants freedom and equality to all our citizens within our democratic political experience, which is of a revolutionary and cooperative nature, which ensures dignity and happiness for the citizen and prosperity and humanity for the society and which has been embodied in the national charter in a comprehensive ideology.

Respectable and honorable conference. Our movement will weaken and cease to have the initiative in international affairs if it resigns itself to internal contradictions among its countries and to the ideological currents and external pressures aimed at diverting its course by tying it to various international blocs which surely do not serve the interest of our peoples, who are always aspiring for freedom, independence and prosperity. There will be serious consequences if we let our disputes widen and in some cases turn into armed conflicts. In this light, we have to decisively resist the mounting bilateral conflicts among movement countries. We must try to apply methods and find institutions appropriate for resolving these conflicts in accordance with our principles and the principles of the United Nations and out of anxiousness to preserve the movement's cohesion and maintain its positive role in international relations.

In our view, our activities in the next stage should be geared toward the following main goals:

1. Concentrating efforts to expose pockets of imperialism, enhancing the policy of coexistence, confronting all forms of foreign intervention and hegemony, supporting the world's liberation movements and struggling to develop existing international relations based on economic and technological equilibrium. The essence of our movement is greatly determined by the extent of support for the legitimate struggle the PLO is waging. Here we want to affirm that the Palestinian's plight will not end without their return to their homeland and the exercise of their rights on their national soil. Peace in the Middle East region will not be achieved without Israel's total and unconditional withdrawal, the return of Jerusalem to Arab control, and an end to Judaization, settlement, and expropriation of lands in the West Bank, Gaza and other Arab territories and Israeli expulsion of their Arab citizens.

In this respect, we attach special significance to our movement's adoption of the Arab initiative to establish just peace in the region which was embodied by the recent Arab summit in Fes. We are called upon to increase our support for the Palestinians and assist them in the difficult times they and the entire region are experiencing. Israel's racist crimes, its continued bestial aggressions, its invasion of Lebanon, the killings and rendering thousands of people homeless and the use of cluster bombs and chemical weapons require us to take a serious and responsible stand toward the ugly war of annihilation Israel is waging against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. We must support Lebanon's efforts to liberate its national soil from Israeli occupation and to preserve its sovereignty, unity, independence and Arab character. At the same time, we should extend aid to the oppressed peoples in South Africa and Namibia to throw off the yoke of racist regimes.

2. One of the most important things our movement should do is to efficiently escalate action to (?end) hostilities and differences among the movement's members. For more than 2 years, a destructure war has been going on between two neighboring countries, members in this movement, Iraq and Iran. It is very regrettable that this war is still going on despite several attempts at mediation to end it. While expressing its deep concern over the continuation of this conflict, the YAR urges the movement to continue its noble attempts to stop this fighting and put an end to this [word indistinct] and regrettable conflict.

3. Economic relations between poor and rich countries should be corrected through a will strong enough to deal with this situation by taking care of the economic interests of all parties and by effecting a radical change in the structure of the world's economic system. Our conference should devote due care and attention to this issue.

4. Chairman, we view the horrifying arms race with deep concern and express our deep regret because international efforts in this regard have not reached any tangible positive result. Nevertheless, we express our satisfaction over the movement's initiatives (?during the two extraordinary) sessions of the United Nations General Assembly on the arms race to make tangible progress in ending the anxiousness to produce, purchase and store arms and dissipate resources in [word indistinct] by improving the economic and social conditions of the developing countries. This requires all Nonaligned Movement members to incessantly and sincerely work to enhance all efforts to achieve total disarmament on the regional and international levels according to a specific timetable set by the superpowers, which shoulder certain responsibilities toward international detente. Here we have to say that the security of the Indian Ocean and its natural extentions, including the Arab Gulf and the Red Sea, is closely related to the achievement of the desired detente and the success of efforts to prevent all forms of foreign military presence in this region.

Chairman and dear friends, the YAR was one of the first countries to call for the policy of nonalignment after the birth of the idea in Bandung and the convocation of the first conference in Belgrade in 1961. As an active Nonaligned Movement member committed to its theoretical principles and stands which have crystallized over its historical march, the YAR has practiced a nonaligned foreign policy in the full sense of the word. We affirm to you that the YAR will continue to sincerely and honorably adhere to the nonaligned policy and implement all its resolutions and recommendations. This will reflect on our collective stand on political, economic and other issues, particularly our stand in support of peoples fighting for independence and freedom and ending racial discrimination.

I take this opportunity to reiterate that we will decisively and steadfastly resist all attempts of [word indistinct] and threats to the movement's unity and independence. I also call on all member countries to abandon differences and resolve armed struggles through our movement's Charter and principles. Let us incessantly fight for our world's peace, security, justice, freedom and prosperity. Let us draw courage and steadfastness from our people in the challenges we are facing. Let us all try to support our noble goals and sublime principles. God will guide us. Thank you chairman.

SFRY'S STAMBOLIC 7 MARCH NONALIGNED SPEECH

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[Speech by Petar Stambolic, president of SFRY Presidency, at Seventh Nonaligned Summit Conference in New Delhi on 7 March]

[Text] New Delhi, 7 Mar (TANJUG) -- It is an honor and a pleasure to address this distinguished gathering of heads of states and governments and high representatives of countries united through their policy of nonaligment in their common struggle for the implementation of the highest aims of the mankind: peace, independence, equal cooperation and progress of all the countries and peoples.

With the same pleasure, I address here the representatives of many friendly countries, guests, and observers of this seventh summit meeting of the nonaligned countries.

Conveying from this place my cordial congratulations to Indira Gandhi on the occasion of her election as the chairman of our conference, I express at the same time my great pleasure that we have gathered precisely here, in the country of Nehru and Gandhi, in friendly India.

With its share in the creation of the nonaligned policy, with its active striving for its consistent implementation, India made a great contribution to the affirmation and development of our movement and the great prestige which it justly enjoys in the world now. We highly estimate the extraordinary efforts which our Indian hosts have invested in the preparation and organization of this conference in such a short time. With its readiness to accept the role of the host to the summit meeting of the nonaligned at a moment which was decisive for the working of our movement, India significantly helped the nonaligned countries confirm their unity and enhance their action ability. On behalf of the Yugoslav delegation and on my own behalf I express our warm thanks to her excellency, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, the government and the people of India for the cordiality with which they surround us in the best tradition of their famous hospitality.

I wish from this place to express thanks to Fidel Castro, president of Cuba, for his extraordinary devotion in the responsible duty of the chairman of our movement during a period which was not at all easy.

Greetings to New Members

Gathered in such large number of New Delhi, we cannot but also pay tribute to the government of Iraq which, with a full consideration for the general interests of the movement, joined in the efforts to find an optimum solution for the venue of our meeting.

I greet most warmly the representatives of the countries which are among us for the first time: the new members Bahamas, Barbados, Colombia and Vanuatu, as well as the observers Antigua-Barbuda and Papua New Guinea. Their accession to the great family of the nonaligned, as well as the presence of a new guest, the Dominican Republic, are a peculiar proof of the growing influence of the nonaligned policy in all the regions of the world.

On this occasion again, when we have gathered as representatives of more than two-thirds of the mankind, we therefore remember with reverence the giants Tito, Nehru, An-Nasir, Nkrumah, and others who no longer are among us, but whose vision of a better and more just world still leads us.

We are all aware of the gravity of the world situation and the dangers which have gathered over the mankind. A serious crisis has affected international political and economic relations. In its comprehensiveness and complexity, it has no precedent in recent history. The most vital interests of all the countries and peoples -- peace, independence and development -- are at stake. What we have always pointed out is now being confirmed on the world scale as an incontrovertible truth and warning: The bloc concept of international relations and world security cannot ensure the attainment of any of these goals. On the contrary, it pushes us further and further away from them.

This explains why the number is growing of those even outside our movment who see a way out in the implementation of the aims of the nonaligned policy. Therefore there are great expectations in the world that our gathering will generate initiatives which would open the ways out of the present situation. This imposes a great responsibility on us who have gathered here.

Two Decades of Success

Even at their first founding conference in Belgrade, the nonaligned countries, rallying against cold war and bloc divisions, proclaimed the principles of a new policy. They set the demand that instead of an order based on force and domination, relations should be established which are based on freedom, equality and justice.

During more than 2 decades of joint activities, the nonaligned countries have incessantly opposed the policy of force and all aspects of domination. Nonalignment has stopped the process of a further bloc division of the world. This is one of the greatest achievements of our policy. With its support for the struggle of the peoples for national liberation and emancipation, our movement gave a decisive contribution to the destruction of the colonial system. We have always been guided by the principle that it is in inalienable right of every people to decide freely and sovereignly about its own fate and the ways of its development. It was precisely the nonaligned countries that broached the action to establish a new international economic order and for a general and complete disarmament. They have endeavored that the United Nations should become the basic framework of equal international cooperation and of a peaceful solving of disputes and conflicts, through the widest affirmation of the principles of the UN Charter.

With its activities, our movement has affirmed the policy of active peaceful coexistence among all the countries -- independent of their size, power and social system -- as the only acceptable basis for the stability of relations in the international community. In accordance with this, our movement has constantly opposed all the manifestations of the policy of force: imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, hegemonism and other forms of subjection and interference in internal affairs of countries and peoples.

The strength of our positions lies in the firm faith in the original principles of nonalignment, in our solidarity and unity. President Tito attached the greatest significance precisely to the strengthening of unity as a prerequisite for a successful working of our movement. I would recall his words addressed from the rostrum of the sixth conference: "We must never lose sight of what is common to us and what unites us. We must oppose everything that divides us and that favors the penetration of alien interests in our ranks. Our lasting interest and our strategic aim at this moment are to to further affirm the original principles of the nonaligned policy and on their basis to strengthen the solidarity, unity and action ability of the Nonaligned Movement." These words remain a signpost and a lasting obligation for us.

Consequences of Divisions

Radical changes are needed in the world now more than ever, so that one may live in peace and security. The ways out of the present crisis must be sought in an actual democratization of international relations. This includes our greatest involvement in the struggle against a policy implemented from the positions of force and domination, with the intention of maintaining the privileges gained and the relations of inequality in the world.

The bloc policy which arose out of the contradictions following World War II continues to be one of the chief causes of aggravation of the situation in all the spheres of international relations. The contest of the blocs and the big powers in expanding their spheres of interest, endangering the independence of the countries, escalating the arms race, as well as the worsening of the world economic situation are the chief obstacle to the solving of all the crises with which we are now confronted. This primarily hurts the nonaligned and other developing countries, but it also makes the social position and the living conditions of the broadest masses of all the countries of the world worse and worse.

Pointing out these consequences of the bloc divisions and the bloc approach to the solving of crises and conflicts, the policy of nonalignment offers a different system of relations in the world. As a movement we conduct our actions on the basis of clear principles, and we do not a periori equate the big powers and the blocs but judge them on the basis of their behavior in any specific situation. In this connection we reject any attempt to make us an instrument or a reserve force of bloc interests.

It is indisputable that the big powers have an exceptionally important role regarding the questions of peace and security. Therefore we stress their great responsibility to the international community. Proceeding from the principles of peaceful coexistence, the nonaligned countries have offered sufficient proof that they want a constructive dialogue and development of cooperation with the big powers and other bloc members. Their increased interest in the nonaligned policy is assessed by us as evidence of the strength of our movement and its unavoidable role in solving the greatest problems of the contemporary world. The cooperation of all the international factors on an equal footing is necessary in a world of interdependence and common fate. The responsibility for the future of the mankind cannot be left merely to a small circle of countries, as big and as powerful they may be. There is no alternative to equal dialogue and cooperation.

Blocs Endanger Peace

The struggle for peace and security, for independence and development is still our chief task. When we speak about peace, we do not think merely of an absence of war ensured through a balance of power and fear. Our concept of peace is much wider and all-embracing.

Peace is inseparable from freedom and independent development. Under the conditions of bloc confrontations and contests, a frightening arms race, an aggravation of social and economic differences and an increased exploitation of the developing countries, there can be no stable peace. This means that the struggle for peace must be conducted on a wide front.

The first step at the present moment must be a relaxation of international tension. We have always stressed that the relaxation must be general: It must embrace all the regions of the world and all the aspects of international activities.

This process implies refraining from threats and the use of force, intervention and interference, a cessation of all aspects of aggression, withdrawal from occupied territories and a definitive elimination of colonialism and racism. All these are the of our movement and they contain the historic meaning of nonalignment as an independent, global and nonbloc force. At the same time these are questions on which we must, at this gathering, clearly define our positions and the directions of action of our movement.

The world economic crisis is continuously worsening. It is of structural nature and it cannot be solved by minor corrections of the existing international economic system, particularly since some key elements of this system, particularly in the financial sphere, have already fallen apart. Essential measures must be sought in all the spheres, along with an active involvement of the entire international community.

Although the crisis has hit all countries, the gravest consequences are nevertheless suffered by the nonaligned and other developing countries. They are exposed to the most unfavorable foreign influences, or rather to the endeavors of the developed countries to solve their own economic problems at the expense of the former. This is particularly expressed in protectionism, a drastic deterioration in the terms of trade and a critical level of foreign debts of the developing countries.

Reliance on One's Own Forces

The development of the past few years has confirmed the justification of our assessments and warning that the problems of the developing countries are not just their problems. The overcoming of these problems is the only way out of the social and economic crises and it is in the interest of developed countries, too.

The global negotiations remain the best framework for the solving of the main international economic problems. These are above all the problems of food, raw materials, trade, energy and financial and monetary problems. At the same time it is necessary to begin preparing and implementing a problem of urgent measures for the purpose of easing the situation in the developing countries. I particularly wish to stress that partial and urgent measures are not, and cannot be, an alternative to global negotiations and a new international economic order.

The forthcoming Sixth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to be held in Yugoslavia also constitutes an important event in the multilateral efforts to get out of the present crisis. We are convinced that a united position of the nonaligned and developing countries based on the conclusions which we will reach here and which we are reaching in the Group of 77 will play an important role in the work and the outcome of this important conference.

The situation in the world economy and the critical position of the majority of the developing countries demands of us an increasing reliance on our own forces and on mutual cooperation. The programs and actions which we adopted at the earlier gatherings starting with the Colombo conference must be implemented more rapidly and further developed.

In this respect closer coordination and harmonization of mutual cooperation programs of the nonaligned countries and the Group of 77 is necessary. As a significant element of linking the economies of the developing and nonaligned countries, we support the negotiations on establishing a general system of preferential trade treatment among the developing countries, cooperation in the financial and monetary field and the founding of a developing country's bank. In this respect, increasing importance is attached to regional cooperation and to regional communities of the nonaligned and developing countries.

Yugoslavia endeavors with economic policy measures to develop and advance as much as possible its economic and other aspects of cooperation with developing and nonaligned countries. For this purpose it is actively joining in all multilateral activities in the field of mutual economic cooperation of the nonaligned countries.

Greatest Importance of Disarmament

The nonaligned countries have always attached the greatest importance to the problems of disarmament, deeply convinced that peace and security cannot be built under the shadow of arms. We have always stressed that there can be no lasting peace and secure development without disarmament. We are encouraged to see that the major part of the international public think in the same way now; this is demonstrated by the more and more numerous antiwar and antinuclear movements.

The absence of a political readiness by the big powers and their mutual lack of trust have been up to now the chief obstacle to any real negotiations on these problems. This also was the chief cause of the failure of the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament.

At the present international moment, the beginning of the process of disarmament is of first-class importance. Humanity has never in its history been exposed to such a threat as it is now presented by the arms race between the big powers and blocs. The danger of a nuclear cataclysm has been recently aggravated even more with the appearance of doctrines on the possibility to conduct a limited nuclear war.

An extensive race in conventional arms also continues under the shadow of this danger. Peace in the world and the independence of many countries are increasingly endangered by the use precisely of conventional arms in many local wars and armed interventions.

It is therefore necessary that at this gathering, too, we not only perceive the nature and the consequences of the arms race but also indicate concrete measures which lead to the stopping of this race. Here we have in mind the conclusion of an agreement between the two leading powers on strategic nuclear weapons and an agreement on missile armaments in Europe. We also advocate that an agreement on a comprehensive ban of nuclear arms tests and an agreement banning chemical weapons be finally concluded, and that global negotiations on essential problems of nuclear and conventional disarmament be begun. This would be helped much if a comprehensive disarmament program were to be prepared, it could be adopted at the next session of the UN General Assembly.

Appeal to Big Powers

Yugoslavia supports all the initiatives aimed at opening substantial negotiations on disarmament. At the same time, we point out that progress in this sphere can only be achieved through resolute and joint actions of all members of the international community. To ensure such an action it is necessary to continue to strengthen the role of the United Nations in this sphere, and the strengthening of its role depends to the greatest extent on the political will and readiness of the big military powers. It is these powers which have the greatest responsibility and obligations and to which this conference of ours, too, can address a special appeal which, sent from this place, would express the will of an overwhelming majority of mankind.

World peace and security are threatened by the existence of numerous crisis hotbeds and open conflicts. Today, it is impossible to speak about a single completely safe and peaceful part of the world. The policy of force, interference, pressures, open interventions and aggressions are the most frequent causes of these crises. The bloc rivalry and involvement to a great extent hinder their solutions by peaceful means and on the basis of respect for the rights and interests of directly involved countries and peoples.

Nonaligned Yugoslavia has always firmly supported the peoples who have been victims of aggression. We believe that the search for solutions for all crisis hotbeds must proceed from the same criteria based on the UN Charter and the original principles of the nonaligned policy.

The Middle East region continues to be the most dangerous crisis hotbed in the world. This situation is a result of the aggressive and expansionist policy of Israel which has been recklessly attacking the freedom and sovereignty of its neighboring countries for many years now and which continues to flagrantly negate the national and human rights of the Palestinians. The occupation of a large part of Lebanon and the genocide committed against the Palestinians, the annexation of the Golan Heights and Jerusalem and preparations for appropriating the West Bank and Gaza confirm the unchanged aggressive course of Israel's policy. We are strongly convinced that the liberation struggle waged by the Palestinians headed by the PLO as their sole legitimate representative cannot be suppressed.

Middle East Is the Most Dangerous Hotbed

It is through our joint action from this place, too, that we must exercise a strong influence in favor of a complete political settlement of the Palestinian problem and Middle East crisis.

The foundations for such a settlement have been accepted by the international community long ago, thanks to a great extent to the striving of the nonaligned countries and especially the Arab member countries of our movement. There can be no just and lasting solution without Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied since 1967 and without fulfilling the right of the Palestinians to self-determination and to their own independent state on their national land. The participation of the PLO in all negotiations concerning the fate of the people whom it represents is indispensable. At the same time, this is also the only road by which the security and lasting peace can be achieved for all states of the Middle East region. The proposals of the Arab summit in Fes and the recent decisions of the Palestinian National Council represent a great contribution to the search for solutions for the Middle East crisis and Palestinian problem. We also respect other initiatives to the extent that they respect the national rights of the Palestinians. However, to ensure further progress, it is necessary to stop all support for and encouragement to Israel in its aggressive policy.

At this time, it is necessary to ensure the withdrawal of the Israeli occupation forces from Lebanon and enable that nonaligned Arab country to achieve its full sovereignty and territorial integrity. It is high time to enable the United Nations and its Security Council to implement their own decisions.

Support for Independence

Today, there is yet another large and important area of nonalignment, the African Continent, that is exposed to the dangers of divisions and intensified outside pressures. What is involved in this connection is a deep and dangerous process, that is, the efforts to exploit certain inherited difficulties and problems of African countries for purposes which are not in the interest of Africa.

We are convinced that, with their joint efforts, the nonaligned African countries will preserve the unity of OAU, whose role is irreplaceable as regards the independence and quicker economic and social development of the countries of that continent.

The situation in the south of Africa and the continued denial of the right of the Namibian people to freedom and independence are also causes for our deep concern. The South African racist regime continues to intensify its aggression against Angola and other frontline countries in order to prolong its occupation of Namibia. We believe that, in this situation, the question of Namibia as a whole must be returned to the United Nations. The support received by the Pretoria racist regime from the West must be stopped and actions must be taken to prevent this question from becoming involved in the rivalries and confrontations between the blocs.

Yugoslavia also supports the right of the people of Western Sahara to self-determination. We hope for an early positive and just solution in this connection within the framework of the OAU.

As regards the crises provoked by foreign interventions in Southeast and southwest Asia, our stance is clear and principled. We recognize the legality of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea headed by Prince Sihanouk, one of the founders of our movement. We believe that a way out of existing situation can be found in a political solution which must include the withdrawal of foreign troops and an end of all foreign interference to enable the people of Kampuchea to freely and sovereignly determine the road of their further development.

And to solve the problem of Afghanistan it is also of decisive importance to enable the people of that country to freely decide their own fate; and this implies a withdrawal of foreign military forces, prohibiting outside interference, and the return of refugees. We welcome any constructive effort in this direction and especially value the good services of the UN secretary general.

We believe that at this meeting, too, we must once again confirm our full support for the peaceful unification of the Korean people, a unification without any foreign interference and coupled with the withdrawal of foreign forces from South Korea.

The intensified rivalry in the area of the Indian Ocean and the Gulf require additional efforts to implement the UN decisions on transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

Reviving the Helsinki Spirit

At the recent ministerial meeting of the Coordination Bureau in Managua, our movement extended its strong support to the peoples and countries of Latin America and the Caribbean region in their striving to preserve their independence and autonomous development. We expressed our solidarity with them in the struggle which they are waging for their national and economic emancipation and against foreign pressures, threats and interference. An increasingly large number of Latin American countries see the nonaligned policy as a reliable supporting basis for their independence and secure development. This fact, too, is an important confirmation of the vitality of our policy and our movement.

Our movement must further continue to strive for overcoming the crisis in Central America on the basis of respect for the right of the peoples of that region, including the peoples of Nicaragua and El Salvador, to their free development. We support Argentina's right to its sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands, something that must be achieved with full involvement of the United Nations and on the basis of respect for the interests of the islands' population.

It is natural that Yugoslavia attaches great importance to the problems and development of Europe.

The bloc divisions, which were also initiated on our continent, continue also today to represent one of its main characteristics. In recent years, these divisions have been intensified simultaneously with the general unfavorable development in the world. Today, Europe is the biggest arsenal of nuclear and conventional weapons. The people of Europe are aware of the danger this fact poses not only to their continent but also the entire world. For this reason they strive for the relaxation of international tensions and revival of the European security and cooperation process initiated in Helsinki. The nonaligned and neutral countries are the most active in these efforts. It is in this manner that the nonaligned policy is increasingly asserting itself and assuming an increasingly important place on our continent, something that attests to its universal character and role.

It is precisely for this reason that this meeting of ours must fully support the efforts of the group of European nonaligned and neutral countries for a successful conclusion of the Madrid CSCE meeting which, among other things, implies the adoption of decisions which would lead to convening a European conference on disarmament and on confidence measures. This would be of great important for the relaxation of tension in the world and for opening substantial negotiations on general and complete disarmament within the UN framework.

Appeal to Iraq and Iran

The security of Europe and the security of the Mediterranean are most closely connected. We attach the greatest importance to transforming this region into a zone of peace and cooperation. The Mediterranean nonaligned countries, as the promoters of this action, expect that this meeting will fully support their efforts. It is in establishing increasingly wide zones of peace in all parts of the world that we see important steps which lead to narrowing the room for the rivalry between the big powers and blocs.

We must note with regret that still no progress has been made in solving the Cyprus problem, despite the numerous UN resolutions and decisions of the Nonaligned Movement. For this reason, at this conference, we must reinforce our support for the efforts to solve this problem and for the Cyprus Government's efforts to realize the joint life of the two communities within the framework of the unity, independence, territorial integrity and nonaligned status of the Republic of Cyprus.

In conclusion I wanto to especially stress our deep concern over the continuation of the war between Iraq and Iran. I do this because the war has already inflicted enormous losses on these two countries which are friendly to us, because it represents a serious threat to peace in stability also in the wider Middle East region, and also because what is involved is a military conflict between two nonaligned countries, a conflict which damages our movement. This is a war in which everyone is losing and no one is gaining. For this reason the greatest efforts, especially of us, nonaligned countries, are needed to stop the hostilities and begin peace negotiations in keeping with the legitimate interests of both countries, the UN Charter and the decisions of the meetings of nonaligned countries. It is in this spirit that from this meeting, too, we are addressing our appeal to the highest representatives of both countries.

Difficult But Not Hopeless

It is with regret that we must note that in recent years several open conflicts have broken out among the nonaligned countries. Every such conflict is the source of great dangers, and what causes particular concern is the negative influence of such conflicts on the unity and action capability of our movement.

The principles which we advocate on the international plane must predominantly direct us in our mutual relations. There will be disputes among the nonaligned countries also in the future, but we must do everything possible to resolve them exclusively by peaceful means, and we must not allow them to develop into open conflicts or wars.

It is important that we pursue further all the possible roads and ways leading to a peaceful solution -- ranging from bilateral contacts, assistance of regional or other organizations to the United Nations or the involvement of the individual nonaligned countries, or even the movement as a whole. To this end, Yugoslavia has submitted, together with other nonaligned countries, certain proposals.

The international situation is difficult but not hopeless. There have never been so many independent countries in the world as there are now. Most of them have decided in favor of the nonaligned policy, so that now our movement numbers over a hundred full members and observers. The movements for the national liberation and emancipation of peoples are being strengthened. The broad international community no longer reconciles itself with the policy of fait accompli, force and aggression. All this instills us with courage and gives us strength to persist in the struggle to build a better and more just world, a world of peace, understanding and cooperation.

Following Tito's road, Yugoslavia will continue to make its contribution to strenthening the role and affirmation of the nonaligned policy in the contemporary world.

'ARMED GROUPS' LEADERS ISSUE RESOLUTION 12 MARCH

LD141304 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Resolution by "leaders of armed groups who have joined the DRA," issued on 12 March]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. We, the authoritative leaders of the armed groups who have joined the DRA, held talks with a delegation of the National Fatherland Front [NFF] leadership at the NFF Central Council headquarters 9-12 March at the invitation of the NFF Central Council.

In accordance with the holy Koran verse "Muslims are brothers, make peace among your brothers," and the high interests of the people of revolutionary, independent, and free Afghanistan who ask for national peace; and for the purpose of ending war and fratricide, we loudly announce to all Afghan brothers and sisters and to all humanity:

The revolution's events and past experience have shown that the April Revolution was in direct contrast with the crimes of Amin and his clique. It was a deep-rooted and just struggle by our people to secure the equal rights of the tribes and nationalities residing in our country and to create new relations free of exploitation of man by man.

The new development stage of the April Revolution proved the falsity of the propaganda of the enemies of the revolution which had been unleashed with the active participation of Pakistan, Britain, Israel, and the reactionaries of the region led by the warmongering United States.

The amnesty decree of the Revolutionary Council Presidium dated 18 June 1982, signed by esteemed Babrak Karmal, and the unconditional release of political prisoners regardless of their religion, language, race, or ideological views displayed the real and just features of the genuine leaders of the April Revolution.

In fulfilling the patriotic and humanitarian policy of the DRA for the brave defense of the gains of the April Revolution, for restoring nationwide peace, and for preparing the ground for socioeconomic progress in the country, we the signatories of this document have joined the fortress of the April Revolution and with profound and conscientious satisfaction express our appreciation to the party and government leadership who, in accordance with Afghan tradition, as brothers with equal rights, have invited and welcomed us through the NFF.

We approve particularly the peaceful policy of the DRA as a whole, the policy of nonalignment, and the declarations of the DRA regarding solution to the events around Afghanistan.

We approve fully the political, economic, and technical cooperation of the USSR and the invitation to the limited units of the USSR, which is in accordance with mutual agreements, the friendship traditions between the two countries; the UN Charter, and the high interests of the political independence, national sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Afghanistan. We want the continued deployment of the limited units of the friendly USSR forces in the DRA until the security of the DRA borders and noninterference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan are guaranteed.

We and our supporter groups announced our complete disassociation with all spies and professional traitors such as Burhanuddin Rabbani, Gulbuddin, Sebqatollah Mojadedi, Saif, Gailani, Mullah Mohammed Nabi, Mowlawi Khalis, and other sold-out counterrevolutionaries.

We approve the DRA's policy regarding legal guarantees for and protection of religious worship, observance of the positive traditions of nationalities, tribes, and clans residing in Afghanistan, and the objectives of the PDPA Central Committee and Government of the DRA, regarding social, economic, and cultural reforms reflected in the official documents of the party and government.

We pledge to put all our energy, which in the past was used against the interests of the toiling people of Afghanistan as a result of enemy deception, at the service of the toiling masses of our country and to join our destiny with that of the thousands of militants of the revolutionary path under the leadership of the PDPA and Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council.

We will remedy our past deeds with action; we will remedy what we have done in the past as a result of the enemies' deception.

Our position against international imperialism and the counterrevolutionaries is the same as the of the patriotic forces and defenders of the revolution.

We, the members of the armed groups, have united ourselves in the service of the April Revolution and we will redirect our guns toward the enemies of the April Revolution. We will not lay down our arms until the country is cleared of the last of the counterrevolutionaries.

We invite all our compatriots who have been deceived and are living in the dirty camps of the Government of Pakistan, or who because of the order of the sold-out and homeless servants whose names have been mentioned above are engaged in our country in destroying homes and in fratricide, to return to the valleys, gardens, and villages of our beloved homeland and to take steps toward a pure atmosphere of trust, peace, and fraternity.

Everything in the DRA is still the same; mosques have been expended and the religious ulema and clergy enjoy the full respect and protection of the party and revolutionary government.

The trade of the sold-out servants and Pakistani reactionary generals in our children, women, and hostage sons in the appalling camps must be ended.

We ask the other forces who are defending democracy, peace, freedom, and international justice to denounce U.S. imperialism, which has become the cause of the destruction and plundering of our country and to give support to the April Revolution and the people in their just struggle to foil and repulse imperialist aggression. We have pledged to the liberating revolution to secrifice our private, family, and group interests on the path of the realization of the just aspirations of Afghan toilers.

The revolution is just and will prevail.

Appeal to 'Counterrevolutionaries'

LD141257 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 12 Mar 83

[Message from "leaders of armed groups who have joined the DRA," addressed to "armed and unarmed counterrevoltuionary groups and individuals inside and outside the country"]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Deceived and homeless brothers and sisters: In these auspicious days, we, hundreds of leaders and heads of former armed groups, have announced our disgust and disassociation with the big landlords and spies such as Gulbuddin, Burhanuddin Rabbani, Sebqatollah Mojadedi, Sayyed Ahmad Gailani, Mullah Mohammed Nabi, Saif, Mullah Mohammed Yunus Khalis, and other traitors, and have joined the DRA.

We regard it as our Afghan and Islamic duty to extend an invitation to all those deceived and homeless who have been separated from the bosom of the motherland and the common family of Afghan people and who are living as groups of wanderers in the mountains, caves, and jungles or as refugees outside the country, to utilize the DRA Revolutionary Council's general amnesty decree, and return to the bosom of the homeland to join the heroic waves of Afghan people, under the victorious banner of the DRA, for the construction of our ancient and blessed land and for the creation a prosperous and just society.

Life is a great teacher. All those who due to imperialist propaganda have taken refuge in the disgraceful tents of Ziaul Haq and dishonorable alms of Western capitalists know very well that they have taken the wrong path. We feel responsible to address you, for the sake of your virtuous mothers and wives who are our mothers and sisters, and for the sake of your children who are partners in your sad destiny and refugees, and ask you to return to the fatherland, this land of honor and dignity. We, who have determined our way in the direction of the interests of the brave and toiling people of Afghanistan, have reached comprehensive understanding and contentment with the DRA Government on all problems and aspects related to your return. Your honor as compatriots, your right of ownership to homes and land, as specified by law, and your property are secure. The DRA Government is ready to provide essential aid and assistance to those who on return are not able to maintain a minimum standard of living.

Terrorism and intimidation are contrary to the conscience of mankind and are doomed to defeat. When Amin and his traitorous henchmen were destroyed, the continuation of armed resistance and the use of the weapon of imperialism against the life of our noble compatriots and public installations are great and irreparable crimes. Being an instrument for the unlawful aims of enemies of mankind such as the United States, Britain, the Pakistani servants and (?their internal) reaction, and obeying the will of misled and greedy people can have no other meaning than betrayal of the homeland and selling out to slavery.

In issuing this document in the great name of the homeland and in the name of Islamic unity and brotherhood, and as brothers, we request all those armed and unarmed homeless people inside and outside the country who have not yet joined the DRA to free themselves from the spell of traitors -- those homeless hypocrites and seducers such as (Afandi), Sayyed Ahmad Failani, Gulbuddin, Burhanuddin Rabbani, Sebqatollah Mojadedi, and other dogs of American [words indistinct], English, and Saudi kings, and to turn toward brotherhood, equality, and national peace, which is the will of God.

We have fulfilled our responsibilities toward national and religious brotherhood and believe that our confused, seduced, and conscientious people will choose the straight and direct way of brotherhood.

SOVIETS USE CHEMICAL WEAPONS IN BADAKHSHAN

LD111818 Riyadh SPA in English 1254 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] Islamabad, March 11 SPA -- Four Soviet helicopter-gunships were shot down by Mujahideen's anti-aircraft fire and 16 Russian paratroopers were arrested during the first week of this month near Mazar-e Sharif, capital of Balkh Province in northern Afghanistan, the London-based AFGHAN AGENCY PRESS (AAP) reported here today.

In their major post-winter attack in Balkh Province, the Soviet dropped paratroopers in the area apparently to mop up resistance forces from sensitive belt in Afghanistan where Amu (Oxus) River divides Soviet and Afghan territories.

AAP report said helicopter gunships, making sorties from inside Soviet territory, attacked (Shogar) and (Chamantan) areas in Balkh where mujahideen hideouts posed problems for Soviet occupation forces.

During bombing operations, on March 3, four gunships were attacked and the crew of the destroyed helicopters were killed, AAP said.

The agency said following resistance ambush on a Soviet convoy near Feyzabad, capital of Badakhshan Province, fierce fighting raged for five hours last Firday after which the Soviets used chemical weapons emitting milky smoke that caused injury to human eyes.

AAP said 1983's fiercest encounter in Qandahar region took place last week in which mujahideen destroyed three Soviet tanks and killed 80 Afghan Government troops.

DOST SIGNS DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS AGREEMENTS

Laos, Nicaragua Ties

LD132229 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text According to the New Delhi BAKHTAR correspondent, the agreement to establish diplomatic relations at embassy level was signed yesterday in New Delhi between the DRA and People's Democratic Republic of Laos.

The agreement was signed by Shah Mohammad Dost, DRA minister of foreign affairs; and Phoun Sipaseut, foreign affairs minister [as heard] of Lao People's Democratic Republic.

During the ceremony, the foreign ministers of the two countries discussed the friendly relations between the two countries and described the establishment of diplomatic relations as effective in consolidating the friendly relations between the people and governments of both countries.

According to another report by the BAKHTAR correspondent, the agreement to establish diplomatic relations at embassy level was signed yesterday afternoon in New Delhi between the DRA and Nicaragua.

Relations With Grenada

LD131528 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0512 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] Kabul, March 12, BAKHTAR -- BAKHTAR's own correspondent reports: An agreement on establishment of diplomatic relations at the level of ambassadors between DRA and Grenada was signed yesterday in New Delhi. The agreement was signed by Shah Mohammad Dost, minister of foreign affairs of the DRA and Unison Whiteman, foreign minister of Grenada.

17 MORE AREAS OF ASSAM DECLARED 'DISTURBED'

BK151647 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 15 Mar 83

[Text] In Assam, 17 more police station areas of the districts of Kamrup, Goalpara, Sibsagar, and Karbi Anglong, including the greater Gauhati area, have been declared as disturbed areas from today under the Assam Disturbed Areas Act 1955.

A state government's notification in Gauhati this evening said that the step was taken to check lawlessness and restore public order. By another notification, the state government has assumed power to use the Armed Forces in aid of the civil authorities to maintain public order in these areas under the Armed Forces Special Powers Act 1958. The orders would be enforced for a period of 3 months.

Three districts of Darrang, Nowgong, and Lakhimpur and several other police station areas in the Brahmaputra Valley District have already been declared as disturbed areas.

In Assam, six people were injured when a bomb exploded inside a railway compartment of the 201 Up Cachar Express at (Ponikaichi) Station this afternoon. This was officially stated in Gauhati by the railways authorities. Railway medical personnel were rushed from Gauhati to the site.

Chief Minister's Nephew Killed

BK161245 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 16 Mar 83

[Text] Agency reports quoting official sources in Gauhati say that Mr Keshab Saikia, a nephew of the Assam chief minister, was stabbed to death in Tinsukia last evening. The 20-year-old student was stabbed by an unidentified person while he was going to the market.

WEST BENGAL ASSEMBLY CONSIDERS NO CONFIDENCE

BK151647 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 15 Mar 83

[Excerpts] In the West Bengal assembly today, the Congress-I and Congress-E jointly tabled a no-confidence motion against the left front government. The speaker, Mr Hashim Abdul Halim, has admitted the motion for discussion. He said he will announce the date after consulting the leader of the house and the opposition leader.

Meanwhile, in Calcutta and surrounding areas over 400 people belonging to different non-left front parties were arrested on charges of creating obstructions to the plying of public vehicles.

COALITION NOMINEE DEFEATED IN MEGHALAYA

BK151649 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 15 Mar 83

[Excerpt] The three-party coalition in Meghalaya suffered a setback today when its nominee was defeated in the deputy speaker's election. The opposition Congress-I candidate, Mr (Ira Marak) defeated the ruling Meghalaya United Parliamentary Party [MUPP] nominee, Mr Meckenson K. Sangma, by 32 votes to 27 in a secret ballot in the house. The MUPP has a strength of 34 in a 60 member house, including the speaker.

ERSHAD REMARK ON AFGHANISTAN ELICITS 'SURPRISE'

President Zia's Reaction

BK151558 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 15 Mar 83

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said that India is our neighbor and better relations with her is consistent with our policy of having better relations with all neighboring countries. However, Pakistan's relations with Afghanistan cannot improve until the independent and nonaligned status of that country is restored.

Talking to newsmen at Karachi airport this afternoon, he said efforts to improve relations with India will not affect our relations with any other country. He said Pakistan's relations with one country cannot be developed at the cost of relations with another country.

In reply to the question whether development of relations with India means Pakistan's tilt is toward South Asia instead of the Gulf countries, the president said the Gulf is close to us and having very extensive relations with Gulf countries is an important part of our foreign policy. The president said his recent talks in New Delhi with Gulf leaders were useful. He exchanged views with these leaders on bilateral relations and various issues relating to the nonaligned summit. On all these issues, we had an identity of views.

In reply to a question on the proposal of joint inspection of nuclear installations in Pakistan and India, the president said this issue also will come up for discussion when we meet next to review bilateral relations.

When the president was asked about the Bangladesh leader Lieutenant General H.M. Ershad's reported statement that Bangladesh intends to recognize the Karmal regime in Afghanistan and to establish diplomatic relations with it, he said this is very amazing. He said when he met Gen Ershad in New Delhi, the latter gave no such impression. He said: We are surprised at this statement.

Foreign Office Spokesman

BK151042 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 15 Mar 83

[Text] A Foreign Office spokesman today expressed surprise at the reported statement by the Bangladesh chief martial law administrator [CMLA] in Dhaka regarding his country's intention to normalize relations with the Karmal regime of Afghanistan. The spokesman said that Pakistan was awaiting authentic version of the statement reported to have been made by the Bangladesh CMLA at the Dhaka airport on his return from New Delhi.

Radio Pakistan's diplomatic correspondent says that it was Bangladesh on whose initiative the emergency meeting of the foreign ministers of Islamic countries was held in Islamabad in January 1980. Bangladesh had also been actively supporting the resolutions of the Organization of Islamic Conference and the United Nations General Assembly for the settlement of the Afghanistan problem.

FOREIGN OFFICE EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER AL-AQSA

BK151719 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 15 Mar 83

[Text] A spokesman of the Foreign Office today expressed grave concern at the reported attempt by a group of armed Zionists to establish a settlement at the site of the Al-Aqsa Mosque in occupied Al-Qods al-Sharif, which was foiled by the Israeli police.

The spokesman condemned this attempted outrage and reiterated Pakistan's full commitment to the United Nations resolutions calling [illegible] changing the demographic structure of the West Bank including occupied Jerusalem, and declaring all such actions as having no validity in international law.

The spokesman pointed out that such attempts, even if frustrated, are bound to have an adverse impact on the efforts for a negotiated political settlement in the Middle East. The spokesman called upon those countries which have influence with Israeli authorities to impress upon Israel the necessity of implementing in full the United Nations resolution on the subject. Israeli authorities would be held responsible for any action or effort aimed at desecrating the sanctities of the Al-Aqsa and other shrines in occupied Jerusalem.

The spokesman recalled that in his address to the nonaligned summit last week, President Ziaul Haq expressed that a durable solution of the Middle East question can only be achieved by Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, including Al-Oods al-Sharif, and restitution of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right of self-determination. The spokesman added that Pakistan had also conveyed its deep concern on the matter to the secretary general of the Organization of Islamic Conference and had requested him to take all appropriate measure to prevent the recurrence of such attempts as sacrilege of the Al-Aqsa Mosque.

ZIA MEETS WITH KENYAN LEADER: COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

BK141427 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] Kenya and Pakistan have called for the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghanistan and for the restoration of its independent and nonaligned status. This has been stated in a joint communique issued at the end of the 2-day state visit of the Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi to Pakistan, during which he held formal talks with President Mohammad Ziaul Haq.

The Kenyan president and the president of Pakistan agreed that peace in Afghanistan could be restored only through a political solution guaranteeing the right of the Afghan people to have a social and political system of their own choosing and the creation of conditions ensuring the return of Afghan refugees to their homes in safety and honor. The two leaders reviewed the situation in Afghanistan and the efforts being made under the aegis of the UN secretary general to find a political solution.

The Kenyan president appreciated Pakistan's efforts in looking after nearly 3 million Afghan refugees and emphasized the need for international assistance to alleviate their sufferings.

The two presidents reiterated their conviction that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East could only be achieved after the total and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Arab lands and restoration of the national rights of the Palestinian people.

Condemning the South African racist regime for its illegal occupation of Namibia, they called upon the world community to put maximum pressures against the Pretoria regime to end this apartheid policy. They also appealed to Iran and Iraq to end their hostilities and settle their differences through peaceful means.

The Pakistan president briefed the Kenyan president about the steps taken by Pakistan to step up the normalization of relations with India. The Kenyan president felicitated him for continuing efforts to promote an atmosphere of confidence and mutual understanding in the region. The two leaders also exchanged views on the results of the Seventh Nonaligned Summit and expressed satisfaction over its outcome. They stressed the need for cooperation among developing countries for achieving fruitful results at the global economic negotiations.

Moi Holds News Conference Departs

BK1312349 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 13 Mar 83

[Text] The Kenyan president, Dr Daniel arap Moi, has said that Pakistan and his country have identical views that the entire world should cooperate for mutual welfare. Addressing a news conference at the end of his 2-day state visit to Pakistan, he said the problems which face the world today, should not be [words indistinct] of the superpowers as this is the matter of survival of human race. He said there should be competition among countries of the world to eliminate poverty and conflict all over the world.

About financial relations, he said that his visit would strengthen their already very good bilateral relations. His country was particularly interested in the transfer of technology in the fields of farming and toolmaking industry.

Replying to a question, he said as the chairman of the OAU, his first priority is to run the organization in such a manner as to make the voice of Africa heard in the comity of nations. He said one of the biggest problems faced by the organization was the independence of Namibia. He said the unity of Africa is more important at this juncture to solve the problem of Namibia as well as economic and social problems faced by the African Continent.

He said he has invited President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq to visit Kenya and added that he would like to revisit Pakistan to see for himself the progress made in various spheres.

The Kenyan president was later seen off at the Islamabad airport by President Mohammad Ziaul Haq. A large crowd, including flag waving school children, accorded an enthusiastic ceremonial farewell to the distinguished guest.

SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES ON 8-DAY VISIT

BK1411131 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 14 Mar 83

[Text] A four-member high level Soviet delegation, led by the minister of maintenance and special construction work, Mr B.V. Bakin, arrived in Karachi today on an 8-day visit to Pakistan. It will attend the inauguration of the steel-making complex and the billet mill of Pakistan steel on Thursday.

Talking to newsmen at the airport, the Soviet minister expressed the hope that the commissioning of various units of Pakistan steel will contribute further to Pakistan's industrial development. He said the Soviet Union and Pakistan were already collaborating on a number of projects and his country is ready to diversify this cooperation. He said economic cooperation between Pakistan and the Soviet Union will bring closer the people of the two countries for their mutual benefit.

The production minister, Lieutenant General Said Qadir, who received the Soviet minister, told newsmen that, in his talks with the Soviet minister, he will stress on the early completion of the remaining units of the Pakistan steel which he hoped to be completed by March next. The delegation will also visit Islamabad for talks with the federal finance minister, Mr Ghulam Ishaq Khan.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE NO 1,248

LD151732 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Mar 83

[Communique No 1,248 of Joint Staff of Armed Forces of Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dear compatriots, the situation on the battlefronts of the imposed war hereby is brought to your attention.

On the Marivan front, the powerful combatants of the Ground Forces opened intense artillery fire on positions and engineering units of the Iraqi aggressive forces in the Rowshan and Panjwin sector, halting supply road construction activities by the enemy's engineering units. Our forces succeeded in damaging the enemy's military installations and positions and also succeeded in severly damaging a helicopter belonging to the Saddamist mercenaries.

On the western operational fronts, the combatants of Islam opened artillery and other heavy weapons fire on Iraqi concentration points, destroying several trenches and foxholes together with the troops deployed in them. The combatants of Islam silenced the fire of the Saddamist forces and prevented them from carrying out operations. By dispatching combative and reconnaissance patrol groups, the combatants of Islam inflicted losses on the Saddamist infidels.

On the southern fronts, the victorious combatants of Islam continue to defend the regions and positions under their protection. Sporadic exchange of fire continued in the southern sector and was more intense on some of the fronts. The combatants of Islam on these fronts inflicted considerable loss and damage on the Iraqi Zionist mercenaries by repulsing enemy patrol operations, by preventing their movements and activities, and by opening harassing fire.

The warriors of Islam on the Abadan and Khorramshahr fronts silenced the Saddamist mercenaries by returning their fire and pounded enemy positions and fortifications. A number of Iraqi troops were either killed or wounded and more than eight of their heavy and light weapons emplacements were set on fire and destroyed. Long-range artillery fire by the Iraqi mercenaries destroyed two houses in Abadan and damaged several districts.

Firing by the air defense units and the tactics of the fighters aircraft of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran repulsed all intrusions by aircraft of the Iraqi agressive Armed Forces on the border regions of the country during the past 24 hours.

[Signed] Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

HASHEMI-RAFSANJANI VIEWS SUMMIT RESULTS, WAR

LD151009 Tehran IRNA in English 0905 GMT 15 Mar 83

[Text] Tehran, March 15, IRNA -- Majlis Speaker Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani said Monday night that the Islamic Republic would have been completely satisfied with the 7th summit meet if it had declared that Iraq was an aggressor and was not qualified to be a member of the Non-aligned Conference.

Rafsanjani, speaking after a Supreme Defense Council (SDC) session, referred to the dispatch of a non-aligned committee to Iran to study ways of ending the Iraqi imposed war, adding that Iran's stance in this connection would be the same as that in the non-aligned summit. He stressed that the Islamic Republic had no unjust request and would not abandon its rightful demand.

Iraq had paved the way to host the 8th summit meet and also get the conference to make a decision on the fate of the war, but Iran unsettled the schemes created by Eastern and Western agents, he noted.

Pointing to the lull in the recent Wal-Fajr operations, the Majlis speaker said that to avoid shedding blood and giving casualties were major elements which limited the operations.

Moreover, he added, whenever a popular and Islamic rule was established in Iraq and Ba'thists were removed from this region, the more Iraqi forces were left for that day, the more useful they would be for that stage. Therefore a strategy was adopted which would entail lesser casualties.

On the general situation in warfronts, he said that in the past operations while Islamic troops were stationed in strategic points, Iraqis withdrew. In its stronghold, the enemy was taking a defensive position and did its utmost to hinder the advancement of Iranian forces, Rafsanjani said.

Commenting on the morale of the Iraqi troops, the Majlis speaker said that they were not prepared for further action therefore the enemy was resorting to political means to encourage its forces to hold on till peace is accomplished.

On the Iraqi critical economic situation and financial assistance it was receiving, Rafsanjani noted that the superpowers in spite of their claims of dedication to establishment of peace in the region, combined their efforts to fuel the war. But, he stressed, for a criminal party which has committed so much crimes and destruction in the region by starting war and shedding blood the time was over and it should not be allowed to woo victory and make others pay for its ambitions.

He emphasized that since Iran's enemies had realised that the Islamic Republic had decided to annihilate Saddam in order to maintain peace in the region, they were attempting to boost Saddam's resisting power.

As far as the sale of arms, political responsibilities and propaganda attempts were concerned, reactionary regimes would cooperate with Iraq but even this would not help in the long run, the Majlis speaker remarked.

The SDC's session was presided over by President Khamene'i and also attended by Prime Minister Musavi, Hojjat ol-Eslam Ahmad Khomeyni, Chief of the Joint Staff General Zahirnezhad, Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps (IRGC) Commander Mohsen Reza'i, Defence Minister Col Salimi, Ground Forces Commander Col Sayyad-Shirazi, IRGC Minister Rafiqdust, Foreign Minister Velayati, head of the War Information HQ Kharrazi, and a number of IRGC and Army commanders.

VELAYATI ON WAR, MEDIATION ATTEMPTS, SUMMIT

LD152140 Tehran IRNA in English 1905 GMT 15 Mar 83

[Text] Tehran, March 15, IRNA -- Foreign Affairs Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati said here today the only solution to the 30-month-old Iraqi imposed war was recovery of rights of Iran. Velayati who was speaking in a press conference said the Islamic Republic of Iran would continue to fight the ruling regime in Baghdad until "we regain our rights."

As for mediation by international organisations to end the Iraq-Iran war, he said if such measures were unjust, the Islamic Republic would stand against them. He further added in the recently concluded 7th summit meeting of the non-aligned countries in New Delhi, supporters of the Iraqi regime exerted pressures so the resolution of the conference would be in the interests of the Iraqi regime. However, activities of the Iranian delegation, in cooperation with friendly countries, annulled such efforts and, therefore, the resolution was drafted in satisfactory manner.

As for outcome of the New Delhi conference, Velayati said that all together 200 meetings were held with officials of 40 countries and the talks centered on two points: mutual relations and coordination within the framework of the conference.

Referring to the recent remark of Imam Khomeyni calling for sweeping out of pro-U.S. and pro-U.S.S.R. members of the Non-aligned Movement, Velayati said that his ministry had already issued a statement in connection with making the movement more wealthy. In this statement it was stressed that member countries of the movement should remain independent of power and military blocs.

Commenting on venue of the 8th summit conference of the Nonaligned Movement, the foreign affairs minister said that the Islamic Republic of Iran was the first country to oppose holding of the 7th summit in Baghdad and, furthermore, it was also the first country to protest holding of the next conference in Baghdad. This in itself, he added, was a major political gain for Iran and a great defeat for the Iraqi regime.

Continuing his remarks on the same subject, Velayati said that during the New Delhi summit, the Iraqi delegation did its best to make Baghdad the venue of the 8th summit conference. Thanks to God, he added, Saddam Husayn suffered another humiliating blow.

Commenting on rejection of approvals of the Fes conference in the New Delhi summit, Velayati said the stances of the Islamic Republic towards the Fes resolution have been against it, and will continue to be. "Any other similar plan which gives official recognition to the Zionist regime is rejected by the Islamic Republic of Iran," he added.

NEWSPAPER DETAILS TUDEH PARTY LEADERS ARREST

NC151405 Paris AFP in English 1351 GMT 15 Mar 83

Text] Tehran, March 15 (AFP) -- Iran today said a total of 30 members of the communist party Tudeh has been arrested in last month's roundup which included party leader Nureddin Kianuri.

ISLAMIC REPUBLIC, the official newspaper of Iran's ruling party, said among the 30 were seven Tudeh leaders. They included party treasurer Taqi Keymanesh as well as Army officers who had been arrested under the former shah between 1953 and 1954 and jailed until their release in late 1978, the paper said. It was the first time Iran has specified the number of arrests or identified any of the persons involved other than Mr Kianuri.

According to the newspaper, the main charge of spying for the Soviet Union "did not apply to all the persons arrested."

It listed as reasons for the arrests "relations withthe KGB (Soviet intelligence) for the exchange of secret information, possession of fake passports to flee the country and possession of fake papers for the underground." It also said that, contrary to rumors, writer and party ideologue Ehsan Tabari was not among the group. But it did not indicate if all those arrested on February 5 were still being detained.

Mr Kianuri's wife, Maryam Firuz, a member of the party's Central Committee, was not among those named by the paper today. Reliable sources here said she had earlier been released along with other members arrested in the same operation.

NVOI CALLS FOR RELEASE OF TUDEH MEMBERS

TA150521 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian 1730 GMT 15 Mar 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear compatriots: Some time ago, Hojjat ol-Eslam (Shajuni), deputy for Karaj in the Islamic Majlis, during an interview with ETTELA'AT about Imam Khomeyni's 8-point decree, focused on certain facts, attention to which is extremely necessary by the Islamic Republic's committed and realistic authorities and government figures, and especially by the committed authorities in our homeland's judicial branch.

The fact is that one of the motives behind our homeland's million-strong masses' self-sacrifice and selflessness for crushing the subservient regime of the accursed Mohammad Reza was the violation of every legitimate right and freedom of the people by that bloodsucking regime. Millions of farmers, workers, merchants, students, and clergymen rose selflessly, struggled, suffered deprivation, and sacrificed so as to terminate the obstinacy and despotism of a bunch of SAVAKists and the policy of the accursed Mohammad Reza and the regime's fake courts, and to restore their lawful rights and freedoms in the true sense of the word.

Now after so much self-sacrificing struggles and giving so many sacrifices, the repetition of those bitter and inhuman experiences in the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran cannot be accepted and tolerated by any struggling and patriotic Iranian, or sincere follower of the revolution's and imam's popular and anti-imperialist line. Right now, thousands of innocent Iranians, including hundreds of Tudeh members and feda'i, have been languishing in prisons for months, and even years, without their fate being decided and without anyone investigating their condition.

Following the issuance of the imam's 8-point decree, hope arose in the hearts of thousands of families whose guardians or children were detained and sent to prison without any legal justification that very shortly the fate of their dear ones would be determined and they would return to their homes and havens. However the rightists and superficials and the ignorant friends of the revolution, headed by the U.S.-afflicted hojjatis, this time too are preventing implementation of the imam's decree. The result is that as Hojjat ol-Eslam (Shajuni) said in his interview with ETTELA'AT: Other than a few cases of violations which have been announced, I do not believe anything else has been done to follow up the imam's decree.

The valuable services of revolutionary dissenting parties and organizations in exposing the penetrating and treacherous elements in the Islamic leadership such as the Bani-Sadrs, the Qotbzadehs, the Shari'atmadaris, and scores of other elements are obvious to everyone, particularly the Islamic Republic of Iran's committed and realistic government figures and officials.

The leaders of these organizations and parties repeatedly have declared that even if they are killed they will support the anti-imperialist, anticapitalist, antiroyal, popular, and freedom-seeking aims of the imam's line. However, despite the totally clear decree of the imam, the 10-point statement by the revolution's prosecutor general, and the explicit principles of the Islamic Republic of Iran's Constitution, the rightists, the superficials, the ignorant friends of the revolution, and the wise and sworn enemies of the revolution, headed by the U.S.-afflicted hojjatis, have committed the most criminal acts against the revolution and the sincere followers of its popular and anti-imperialist line, specifically to alter these same anti-imperialist, anticapitalist, antifeudalist, antiroyal aims and the popular goals of the revolution and the imam's line.

The continuation of these illegal acts, as these elements themselves are not denying, is shedding the blood of the struggling Muslims and of all sincere followers of the revolution's and imam's line in the Islamic leadership with the aim of crushing the revolution. Our homeland's selfless people demand the precise and untampered implementation of the imam's 8-point decree and the principles of the Constitution, and the release of all patriots committed to the revolution, especially the leaders and members of revolutionary dissenting organizations.

KHAMENE'I WARNS OF FOREIGN CONSPIRACIES

GF110720 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] At the conclusion of the combined seminar of the Islamic association of the directors of factories under the Ministry of Heavy Industries, the participants, along with Heavy Industries Minister Behzad Nabavi, met President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i.

During this visit, the officer in charge of the labor and general affairs office submitted a report on the seminar to the president, who then, referring to the conspiracies of foreign powers against the revolution and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the efforts to make it stray from its fundamental principles, said: Despite these conspiracies, all efforts of the people in charge of our system are concentrated on not permitting the revolution to deviate from its basic principle, that is, Islam. It is a principle based on resistance to all human powers opposed to God and the prevalence of truth and is dominant in all international issues.

Continuing his speech, the president emphasized that unfortunately, in the Nonaligned Movement, intermediaries and those affiliated to the East and West are present. He said: Each one of them has deliberately ignored the truthful stance regarding the imposed war of Iraq against Iran and have not spoken the truth for political reasons and have not openly proclaimed Iraq's aggression of which they are well aware. If we had been in their place and if we saw such a situation before us, we would have identified the aggressor. We definitely would have declared who it was. The teaching of Islam makes such obligations compulsory for us.

The president added: Our fundamental social and ideological principle, based on the reconstruction of society internally, is the safeguarding of the revolution before the enemy and the preference of the moral over the material aspect. Since we are bound by this rule and we cannot ignore it, we are the targets of the superpowers' antagonism. Khamene'i added: The enemy conspired against the revolution in all possible ways but eventually found the revolution strong and invincible and the war was their last ploy which they tried but it has not been successful.

The president, speaking on the fact that the people form the mainstay of the revolution and if they are removed from the revolution nothing can hold the revolution, said: The enemy is also aware of the fact that the jugular vein of the revolution is linked to this issue, therefore it is attempting to destroy this unity and solidarity.

Khamene'i said: One of the ways for the enemy to succeed would be to exert intense economic pressure and it is your duty to delineate the fundamental role played by the factories and our domestic production and to prove to them that we will never be affiliated with these superpowers. The president stressed that while it is essential for a nation to be free of the products, payments, activities, and work of foreign machinery, hard work and productive activity are the highest forms of worship and when the enemy bases his greatest efforts on decreasing the level, volume, and quality of work in society, then qualitative and quantitative performance is the most sublime form of revolutionary activity and is the kind of work that you are involved in at the moment.

Khamene'i added: In the precincts of the factory, whatever has an adverse effect on the quality of the work is precisely what the enemy wants to inflict a blow to the heart of the revolution, and you are dutybound to prevent this.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATION AGAINST REBELS CITED

LD111820 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Mar 83

[Text] Reports from Hamzeh Seyyed ash-Shohada base indicate that at the beginning of the new phase of operations launched by the combatants of Islam, with the cooperation and help of the esteemed clergy, Muslim Kurdish tribesmen and the [word indistinct] people of the region, to destroy the equipment and personnel belonging to counterrevolutionary groups that are subservient to foreigners, the combatants of Islam, comprising the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, the Gendarmerie, and Muslim Kurdish tribesmen, succeeded in surrounding a group of about 100 counterrevolutionaries in villages near Naqadeh, including the villages of (Halabi), (Zekr) and (Yuneslu) at 2000 on 10 March. In this operation, about 30 counterrevolutionaries were killed, 4 were arrested, and the rest were wounded and escaped. The bodies of 15 assailants were left behind in the area of operations.

In this successful operation, three of the combatants of Islam were killed.

SEMINAR ADDRESSES BUSHEHR TRIBAL PROBLEMS

GF151057 Bushehr Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 13 March 83

[Text] The 1-day seminar on the problems and difficulties of the tribes and the tribal regions of Bushehr Province, which began yesterday morning in the hall of the governorate general in the presence of a number of tribal representatives, continued its work yesterday afternoon.

The seminar set up committees on roads and communications, political issues and statistics, grazing grounds and domestic animals, services and production, culture, education, health, and water. According to the report received from our correspondent, these committees included a number of representatives of the tribes and a number of persons in charge of the concerned organs and bodies, discussed the problems of the regions inhabited by the tribes, and submitted all the views and proposals at the final general meeting of the seminar. At the end of the meeting, all the proposals of the six committees were to be in turn submitted to the seminar which will take place in Tehran on the difficulties of tribes throughout the country. These proposals, approved by all those present, are:

-- Construction of roads to the natural pastures not put to use so far;

-- Setting up a road construction body with all the necessary road construction equipment for repairs of roads which have become unusable through natural causes like floods;

-- Construction of roads for the use of the animals in the mountainious regions;

-- Construction and setting of tribal posts;

-- Looking into and finding ways for resolving differences between the tribes and differences between the tribes and the villagers;

-- Dispatching mobile units of registration personnel to issue identity cards to the tribesmen who do not have them;

-- Early use of pastures;

-- Artificial seeding for the expansion of pastures;

-- Updating traditional animal husbandry with industrial methods;

-- Setting up health houses in different tribal areas and setting up mobile tent clinics;

-- Training tribal volunteers through the health department to meet the demand of health houses;

-- Dredging and cleansing springs used for drinking water by the tribal people;

-- Setting up mobile learning centers and training tribal volunteers by the department of education as teachers;

-- Expanding cottage industries, granting long-term loans for agricultural purposes, setting up of multipurpose cooperative societies for meeting the various need of the tribes, setting up a cooperative company for helping in the quick transport of animals and various equipment, setting up consumer cooperative companies at the city and village levels for the supply of the tribal produce.

These are among the proposals approved in the 1-day seminar on the problems of the tribes and the regions inhabited by the tribes. Furthermore, in the seminar of the governors general which was held in Mashhad, it was decided that the problems and difficulties of the tribes from any region should be looked into at the place concerned and the results should be submitted at the seminar which is to be held in Tehran for the same purpose.